Daily Report

East Europe

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Malile Continues Official Visit to France

Meets France' Rocard

AU3103144189 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Michel Rocard, prime minister of France, this morning received Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and had a warm and friendly talk with him.

Reis Malile conveyed to the French prime minister the friendly sentiments of the Albanian people, as well as greetings from Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and his best wishes addressed to the people of France. In Adil Carcani's name, Reis Malile invited the French prime minister to pay an official and friendly visit to Albania. Prime Minister Rocard expressed his pleasure at the invitation, saying, "I thank you for the greetings and the verbal message, and I beg you to convey my respects to President Ramiz Alia and Prime Minister Carcani. It is my pleasure to congratulate Albania on its independent national policy and its determination to maintain its prestige and pride. France is working to strengthen peace and international relations, respecting the sociopolitical systems of every country." He added that France desires to intensify its economic, technical, scientific, cultural, and other relations with Albania. "I accept the invitation to visit Albania with pleasure," he stated.

During the meeting, Rocard and Malile also exchanged opinions about developments in the Balkans. Both of them expressed the desire that these developments should take a direction in favor of peace and stability in the region.

The meeting was also attended by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Paris; [name indistinct], the French prime minister's diplomatic secretary; officials of the French Foreign Ministry; and Philippe Legrain, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Tirana.

At the National Assembly of the French Republic, Reis Malile met with Francois [surname indistinct], deputy chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the French National Assembly. During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed cooperation between the parliamentarians of both countries and assessed the mutual relations between the two countries as developing in a positive and friendly direction. They also exchanged opinions on aspects of international politics, including the situation in the Balkans.

Visits Scientific Institutes

AU0104184089 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1600 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, paid a visit to the city of Lyons, one of France's major industrial and technical-scientific centers. He was welcomed by the prefect of Lyons, (Gilbert Carrere), and other officials of the Lyons Prefecture. Prefect (Carrere) hosted a reception in honor of Reis Malile and the delegation accompanying him. The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere. Expressing pleasure at the honor given to the city of Lyons through his visit, the prefect of Lyons awarded Malile the city's medal.

During his visit to the city of Lyons, Reis Malile also visited the (Merrier) Institute, one of France's best known scientific centers in France in the field of the research and production of vaccines, as well as the National Institute of Applied Sciences, where he was received by the directors of both institutes and was informed about their scientific achievements.

During these visits, Reis Malile was accompanied by Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Paris, and Philippe Legrain, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Tirana.

Returns Home 1 April

AU0204135489 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Apr 89

[Text] Tirana, April 2 (ATA)—On April 1, the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, Reis Malile, who paid an official and friendly visit to France at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, Roland Dumas, returned home.

Kapllani on Official Visit to China, Japan

Received by PRC Foreign Minister

AU0104152489 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA)—On March 31, the minister of foreign affairs of the PR [People's Republic] of China, Qian Qichen, received the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and the vice-minister of foreign trade, Konstandin Hoxha. During the meeting, they talked on the relations between the two countries and the possibilities to further expand them in the economic-trade fields, etc. Opinions were also exchanged on the present international situation.

Also attending the meeting were the vice-minister of foreign affairs of the PR of China, Tian Zengpei, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Albania in Beijing, Justin Papajorgji.

During its stay in Beijing, the Albanian delegation also conducted talks with the deputy foreign minister of the PR of China, Tian Zengpei. On this occasion they exchanged views on the state of the relations between the two countries and the possibilities of developing them further.

Likewise, the deputy minister of foreign trade, Kostandin Hoxha met and conducted talks with the deputy minister of economic and trade relations with foreign countries, Wang Pinqing. They spoke at the meeting on the bilateral trade exchanges and their further expansion.

On March 31, the Albanian delegation wound up its official visit to China and returned home.

Returns Home 2 April

AU0204184589 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Apr 89

[Text] The Albanian delegation headed by Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, which paid an official visit to Japan and the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of these countries, returned home today.

Korbeci Attends Hungarian National Day Reception

AU0104152189 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA)—On occasion of the National Day of Hungary, the charge d'affaires of the Hungarian People's Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Karoly Kriston, gave a reception at the embassy on March 31, in the evening.

Present were the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; the vice-minister of transportation, Ferdinand Tako; the vice-minister of health service, Katerina Tabllo, and other guests.

Present were heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representatives accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Health Ministry Delegation Leaves for Turkey

AU0304191389 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Health of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Ahmet Kamberi, minister of health, left for an official and friendly visit to Turkey today at the invitation of the Turkish Ministry of Health.

Leaders' Public Appearances 24-31 March

AU3103154189

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 24-31 March reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (date and time of report given in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, Albanian Workers Party Central Committee (AWP CC) first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, received on 27 March the newly-appointed ambassador of Mali. (1900 GMT 27 Mar 89)

Pali Miska, AWP CC Politburo member; Pirro Kondi and Llambi Gegprifti, AWP CC Politburo candidate members, attended on 27 March a ceremony at which a Tirana District agricultural cooperative was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. (1900 GMT 27 Mar 89)

Muho Asllani, AWP CC Politburo member and Durres District AWP Committee first secretary, attended on 28 March a ceremony on the anniversary of the Durres District Motor-Tractor Station. (1900 GMT 28 Mar 89)

Belorussian Premier Kovalev Pays Visit

Arrives 3 April

AU0304130889 Sofia BTA in English 1230 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA)—Mr Mikhail Kovalev, prime minister of Belorussian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] arrived today in this country at the invitation of Mr Georgi Atanasov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

The guest was met by Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations of Bulgaria and by other officials.

Bilateral talks are starting later.

Holds Talks With Atanasov

AU0304180389 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA)—The promotion of Bulgaria's all-round cooperation with some constituent republics of the Soviet Union, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] included, is a fresh contribution to the processes of interaction and increasing closeness between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union at this stage.

At the talks held today between Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Mikhail Kovalev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR, who is paying a friendly visit here, the sides considered the opportunities for more active interaction in all spheres of life in compliance with the new conditions.

In the context of Bulgaro-Soviet economic cooperation (bilateral trade is expected to reach a value of some 70,000 million roubles in the current five year period), Bulgaro-Belorussian cooperation is assigned an important role. Contacts have been maintained systematically since the end of the 1960s, when 25 Belorussian enterprises were exporting their output to Bulgaria. At the end of the 1980s, more than 80 organizations already deliver goods to the Bulgarian market. Significantly, over one-fifth of the Belorussia's imports from the CMEA countries comes from Bulgaria.

Mechanical engineering, tractor-building, electronics, instrument-making and the chemical industry are priority areas of cooperation. Noteworthy contacts are maintained in science and more specifically in nuclear power generation and in agriculture, in history and linguistics.

The achievements, though highly commendable, still leave something to be desired. The sides share the view that the establishment of direct production contacts should be practised more extensively (four organizations in each of the two countries have established such ties with their partners so far, and another fifteen enterprises are planned to follow suit), and the same applies to the setting up of science-and-industry associations and other new forms of interaction.

The agenda of today's talks included an exchange of information on the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union at large and of the Belorussian Republic in particular in the light of the restructuring underway in both countries. Mr Georgi Atanasov told his guest about the processes of democratizing all spheres of public life, about the new economic arrangements under which the Bulgarian organizations operate and about the difficulties accompanying the reforms.

Commenting on the process of renewal in his country, the Soviet guest spoke, among other things, about the election returns and about the tasks ensuing from the plenum of the CC [Central Committee] of the CPSU on agriculture.

Views were exchanged on the draft programme for the further promotion of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic up to 1995 and in thereafter.

Attends Dinner

AU0304194689 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] On 3 April at the Lozenets residence, Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave an official dinner in honor of Mikhail Kovalev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Grigor Stoichkov and the officials who are taking part in the talks. The two governmental leaders proposed toasts to friendship between our peoples and the success of our common cause.

Joint Communique Published on Johanes Visit

AU0304130589 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 89 p 3

["Joint Communique" on the 29-31 March friendly and working visit to Bulgaria by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, paid a friendly and working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria 29-31 March at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During their talks the two ministers of foreign affairs briefed each other on the processes of restructuring and democratization implemented in the two countries by the BCP and the CSSR. It was stressed that the resolution of the topical problems of socialist construction in Bulgaria and the CSSR is closely connected with fruitful cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Simultaneously, it was noted that the diversity of forms and methods of the struggle for perfecting socialism, which reflect the specific characteristics of each country, mutually enriches these countries.

The decisive importance of active relations and fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] for the ascending development of Bulgarian-CSSR relations was noted.

Positively assessing the state of economic cooperation, Petur Mladenov and Jaromir Johanes stressed that the Long-Range Program on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR Until the Year 2000, which was signed in 1988 by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Milos Jakes, is a good basis for strengthening and expanding economic relations between the two countries. They pointed out the necessity of perfecting the mechanism of economic cooperation and creating more favorable organizational and foreign currency-financial conditions of cooperation between Bulgarian and CSSR enterprises and organizations.

The two ministers pointed out the great significance of implementing the obligations that have been undertaken as an important precondition for preserving the high dynamics of mutual economic relations. They unanimously stressed that special attention must be devoted to the possibilities of mutually beneficial production sharing, creating joint enterprises, coordinating investments and cooperation in third markets, and improving the conditions of bilateral tourist exchange, including the adoption of joint initiatives in this area.

Contacts in the area of culture and education were positively assessed. Readiness was expressed to expand the two people's mutual acquaintance and information through the mass media, and strengthen relations between the scientific and creative intelligentsia, youth, and public organizations.

The two ministers supported the accelerated restructuring of the mechanism of socialist economic integration and the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 43d and 44th CEMA sessions, along the road toward creating a common socialist market and achieving higher intensity and efficiency of cooperation.

It was noted that establishing official relations between CEMA and the EEC creates real preconditions for opening the economies of the socialist countries and developing all-European business cooperation.

Petur Mladenov and Jaromir Johanes noted that the two countries support the perfection of the mechanism of cooperation within the Warsaw Pact. They stated that the dynamic foreign policy course of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact socialist countries, conducted in the spirit of the new political thinking, their constructive initiatives and proposals, and the approach of realistically thinking circles in the West, have already produced positive results, something reflected in the transition from confrontation to dialogue, increasing confidence, and expanding mutual cooperation. Now everything must be done to render these positive tendencies irreversible and make efforts to overcome the existing negative factors, first of all in the area of rearmament.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR again stressed the importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's programmatic speech at the 43d session of the UN General Assembly, and the decisions of the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, and the other allied countries to unilaterally reduce their armed forces, weapons, and military budgets.

The two ministers assessed the results of the Vienna CSCE meeting as a significant achievement of the new tendencies in international relations and as the beginning of a new stage in developing the Helsinki process, which posed on the agenda the necessity of constructing a "common European home." The hope was expressed that the NATO countries will respond in an identical manner to the specific steps of the socialist countries, aimed at detente and disarmament in Europe. The talks on conventional disarmament and on confidence-building measures and security in Europe are an appropriate forum for practically moving forward in the sphere of mutual confidence and disarmament.

Petur Mladenov stressed the topicality of the proposal of Milos Jakes to create a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and expressed Bulgaria's support for implementing the proposal.

Jaromir Johanes stressed that the CSSR supports Bulgaria's consistent policy aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and strengthening understanding and cooperation between the states of this European region.

The special importance of ecological safety on the continent and the necessity of urgent and coordinated actions by all states in this area, was noted.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs stressed the timely character of the CSSR proposal to convene a meeting of the leaders of the countries that border on the CSSR, on ecological issues.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs greeted the decision of the Vienna meeting to entrust Bulgaria with hosting an international meeting on ecology in 1989, and supported the efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to protect the environment in the Balkans and Europe.

The determination of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR to further contribute to implementing the peaceful and constructive program of the fraternal socialist countries for a world without weapons and violence, social progress, and mankind's prosperity, was confirmed.

The two ministers also discussed the situation in Afghanistan, where armed interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people has recently intensified. In this context they expressed their support for the proposal to convene an international conference with the view to guaranteeing the implementation of the Geneva accords and creating a peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Afghanistan.

A protocol on cooperation was signed, and a plan on consultations during 1989 between the two countries' Ministries of Foreign Affairs was adopted.

The talks between the two ministers took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality, and with a total concurrence of opinions on all issues discussed.

Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, invited Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, to visit the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Balev Meets Uruguayan Foreign Minister

AU3003140689 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Mar 89 p 6

[Text] Dr Luis Barrios Tassano, minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay, met Milko Balev, chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Bulgarian National Assembly, on 28 March in Sofia. During the meeting, it was stated that the parliaments of Bulgaria and Uruguay have substantially contributed to the consolidation of friendship between the two peoples and to the establishment of even more extensive cooperation between the two countries. This cooperation became particularly noticeable in recent years, when useful contacts were established between Bulgarian and Uruguayan deputies. Nevertheless, opportunities in this field are even greater, and this is the topic to which great attention was devoted during the aforementioned meeting between Milko Balev and Dr Luis Barrios Tassano.

They discussed future possibilities of parliamentary cooperation and the requirement to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries' parliamentary commissions.

Joint Building Firm Formed With Austria

AU2903200489 Sofia BTA in English 1807 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)—A Bulgaro-Austrian company for housing construction and engineering based on using most advanced technologies was set up here today. The Bulgarian firms "Plastkhim", "Khiminvest", "Stomanobetonni Konstruktsii" (reinforced concrete sections) and "Metalni Konstruktsii" (metal sections) will carry on cooperation with the Austrian "Glorit" firm in the construction and package supply of family houses.

It is planned to build about 50 houses of complete comfort and modern architectural design before the end of this year. The capacity of the company will be increased through organizing the production of high-quality unified module construction elements and the automated design work for one and two-family houses.

Bulgaro-Austrian cooperation has been developing at a growing pace over the last few years. Another example of it is the recently signed agreement on the construction of a modern centre of biotechnology in the vicinity of Sofia by a consortium of Bulgarian and Austrian companies.

Bulgarian Economic Days Open in Vienna

AU0304192489 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Vienna, April 3 (BTA)—Bulgarian Economic Days were opened in the Austrian capital today. Until April 5, reports will be delivered on individual areas of economic activity in Bulgaria: cooperation in banking and investment, vehicle and construction engineering, biotechnologies, etc. "The days will give Austrian companies an opportunity to enhance their foreign economic contacts with Bulgaria, to open new channels of cooperation. Austria's Federal Economic Chamber is making considerable efforts to intensify these contacts," said the Chamber's President Mr Rudolf Sallinger.

"A radical economic and social reform characterizes the development of Bulgaria at this stage. In applying the new economic regulators, Bulgaria will be making use of all forms of economic cooperation valid in international practice with a view to integrating her economy into the world economy," said Mr Khristo Khristov, minister at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, speaking at the opening of the days which was attended by Austrian businessmen, including executives of leading companies and banks.

New Cooperation Plan With Tunisia Signed

AU2803192689 Sofia BTA in English 1752 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)—A new plan was signed today at this country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs between the Governments of Bulgaria and Tunisia for scientific and cultural cooperation in the period 1989-1991.

Effects of Hungarian Pluralism Predicted
AU3003163189 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Mar 89 p 2

[Article by Radka Nenova, Budapest correspondent: "What Do They Expect From a Multiparty System?"]

[Text] Total responsibility to the world, the wish to improve Hungary's position in the world economy by overcoming backwardness, and an attempt to catch up with the technically advanced countries—these are the basic trends of Hungarian policy. People in Hungary frequently point out that they are lagging behind the Western countries in these areas, since Hungary began its postwar development at the same level as those countries several decades ago. How will the world accept us, will we be able to compete, will people trust our financial stability, will the forint become convertible? These questions are constantly asked, especially following the adoption of the trends on multinational cooperation.

Hungarian people today are particularly affected by their country's foreign debt, which amounts to $17 billion. The most important task presently facing their economy is to stabilize the foreign trade balance by 1991-92 and to halt their growing foreign debt. This should be achieved by a gradual process of self-financing, meaning that interest on the debt should be repaid by the country's own incomes; otherwise, the opposite, inflation, which already exceeds the limits set by the government, would become uncontrollable. This process of stabilization should be assisted by the economic reform, which is attempting to construct a market-oriented economy. The main task today is to restructure the economic sphere in order to modernize Hungarian economy and make it capable of competing in international markets. State subsidies have been considerably reduced and production has been liberalized by numerous laws which grant more freedom to the enterprises and create equal conditions for competition and cooperation with foreign business partners.

The foreign trade balance in convertible currency improved considerably in 1988. Efforts are aimed at building a production structure likely to increase those incomes which are produced from labor and from labor productivity, so as to increase the resources for social policy programs. At this stage of the reform, economic changes seem to have a negative effect on the social sphere. Inflation, unemployment, deterioration of the standard of living, and an increasing gap between the growing number of people who are becoming poorer and "the richest in the land" are the results.

Economic reform can successfully develop only under conditions of social consent. Another trend of Hungarian policy is the attempt to create a new type of social partnership. The way in which the establishment of a multiparty system may affect Hungary is a topic of heated discussion. Some people fear that it may destabilize sociopolitical life, while others think that it would contribute to creating a new type of solidarity based on pluralism of opinions and views, even on platforms within the party. The Institute on Public Opinion Research organized a poll in Budapest, Gyor, and four other inhabited settlements, covering approximately 700 people.

Despite the fact that isolated data cannot provide a full picture of the situation, let us cite a few examples: Over 70 percent of the people polled in both cities consider it necessary for other parties to exist and to be active along with the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], while this percentage is considerably lower in the villages. Less supporters of this idea exist among party members than among nonparty members. In answer to the question, would it be better for the country if the MSZMP preserved its leading role, even after the elections, 45 percent of the people in Budapest, 57 percent of those polled in Gyor, and 58 percent of who those polled in villages answered "yes." Most young people and those with higher education support pluralism.

The MSZMP has adopted a short-term program of action which actually represents a preelection platform. The party declares in this program that as a historically united party, it takes over the legacy of social democracy and reformism and adopts its program as a party of the entire people. The MSZMP is preparing for a major election struggle in which it will act under competitive conditions; it hopes to preserve its leading role in the future. The possibility of establishing a coalition government is not excluded, depending upon the programs and viewpoints that are adopted by the other parties. Their final and official registration can take place only following the adoption of a law on parties on which the parliament is expected to vote in August 1989. The new election law will be discussed in the parliament during the autumn and winter sessions. The constitutional establishment of a party system will be guaranteed by the new constitution, upon which a nationwide referendum is expected to decide at the beginning of 1990.

Numerous alternative organizations have been established in this country and many parties have been announced; therefore, it is difficult to see behind the increasing activities of different groups how much broad public opinion has really been stirred up.

The deterioration of the standard of living, however, is a rather alarming sign. This is perhaps the reason why the of the broad public attitude toward reform is rather cautious. As a result, people who are in favor of preserving a sensible balance between the processes of economic and political reform are perhaps the most right.

CPCZ Presidium Discusses 'Improving' Elections

LD0304133889 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] The Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium met today and heard and acknowledged a report on progress in drafting the political and legal principles of the new Czechoslovak constitution.

The Presidium discussed and acknowledged a proposal for improving the system of general elections and instructed Communists in the government and legislatures to ensure that with the active involvement of the National Front's bodies, political parties, and public organizations the political and legal principles of a new legal framework are worked out for general elections to the legislatures and national committees. This proposal stems from the intention of developing socialist democracy within the National Front, and it enhances its decisive role in the preparations and actual course of elections. One of the principles of this proposal envisages the setting-up of electoral constituencies with more than one seat and with a greater number of candidates than seats.

The Presidium was briefed on the principles of the new economic system in the National Front's bodies and organizations. It instructed Communists holding senior posts in National Front organizations to ensure that, in agreement with the relevant central bodies of the state administration, these principles are worked out and that specific measures are adopted to increase the self-generated income of these organizations and make them more economy minded.

The party Central Committee Presidium acknowledged a report on the first round of talks on conventional armed forces in Europe and the talks on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe, which took place 9-23 March in Vienna. It noted that the presentation of proposals by the two military-political blocs at the two sets of negotiations at the very outset of the talks had made it possible to understand their fundamental positions and approaches, and that this created better prerequisites for the talks' future course.

The Presidium approved the delegation to be headed by Josef Mevald, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, to the bilateral seminar on the problem of the EEC internal market in the light of East-West relations, which is being organized in cooperation between the CPCZ and the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] 6-7 April by the SPD parliamentary group. It acknowledged a report on the participation of the CPCZ delegations at the 18th Italian Communist Party Congress and the 26th Belgian Communist Party Congress.

CPCZ Central Committee Session Continues

Efficient Educational Work Urged

LD3103173289 Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Prague March 31 (CTK)—The Central Committee of the Communist Party noted today that the Czechoslovak system of education has considerably contributed to the achieved level of development of socialist society, the committee said in a resolution on the tasks of Czechoslovak education in the conditions of the restructuring of society, approved at its 13th session today.

The committee noted that good results have been attained in pre-school education, in the compulsory secondary education of all youth, in the modernization of work at all levels of schools and in the improvement of the social conditions of pupils and students.

The Central Committee praised the work of teachers, instructors and other educational workers and promised them support in their effort.

It noted that despite the general positive evaluation, all intentions of the educational policy of the party and the state have not been implemented. With regard to the new needs, the development of science and technology, restructuring and the democratization of society, the educational system now faces demanding tasks, primarily the need to improve tuition and training, improve the qualifications of secondary school and university graduates for life and work in socialist society. Efficient educational work should be done to form in young people socialist consciousness, patriotic and internationalist stands and relations of sincere friendship with the nations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In this sense it is necessary to increase demands on the educational work of teachers and other staff.

The Communist Party Central Committee stressed the urgent need to pay special attention to the requirements of schools for material, technology and personnel. Plants and factories, cooperatives, national committees, scientific, cultural and other institutions and organizations must contribute much more to the creation of desirable conditions for educational activity and practical training. Schools must also closely cooperate with the practical sphere, with science, the technical branches, with all organizations and institutions of society.

In order to increase the efficiency of education excessive workloads must be eliminated from the curricula while useless interruptions of smooth work of schools must be prevented and teachers must be freed from activities which are not linked to their social vocation.

Democratic principles should be more widely applied at each level of management in education in order to create better conditions for the activity and creative work of teacher and for the greater involvement of the groups of

teachers and students, bodies of the Socialist Union of Youth and the public in the solution of affairs concerning the life and work of schools, the Central Committee noted.

Session Approves Resolutions

LD3103193389 Prague CTK in English 1505 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Prague March 31 (CTK)—A total of 34 members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee addressed its session in a debate yesterday and today.

They fully supported the report on the party activity after the 12th session of its Central Committee delivered by General Secretary Milos Jakes and the report of the party Presidium on the tasks of Czechoslovak education in the conditions of the restructuring of society delivered by party Presidium member Jan Fojtik. They also called for consistent realization of tasks following from them for the party and society.

The Central Committee unanimously approved a resolution on the tasks of Czechoslovak education in the conditions of the restructuring of society.

It also approved the statement of the party Presidium on the 41st anniversary of the victorious February 1948, and appealed to all party bodies, organizations and Communists to use it as the basis for strengthening the party unity and action ability, to develop mass political work in all strata of the population towards consistent implementation of the policy of economic and social restructuring.

The Communist Party Central Committee asked the party Presidium to convey their greetings to Comrade Gustav Husak and wish him early recovery.

News Conference Views Results

AU0404131189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 89 p 1

[Jiri Kohout, Vera Posledni report: "News Conference on the 13th Session of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee"]

[Text] Prague (our correspondents)—Following the session of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, a news conference for foreign journalists on its results was held in Prague on Friday [31 March] afternoon. The journalists' questions were answered by Miloslav Dockal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

At the outset, M. Dockal characterized the contents and the conclusions of the just concluded session. Western journalists' questions centered on speculations concerning alleged cadre changes and the state of health of the president of the Republic, Comrade Gustav Husak. In his reply, Comrade M. Dockal stressed that no cadre changes in party agencies had been submitted to this latest session. As for the state of health of the president of the Republic, he described it as good, in accord with the just-published official report.

Other questions concerned punitive measures against Communists who had signed petitions over the last few months. Comrade Dockal said that according to the party statutes, every Communist has the right to uphold his views in his party organization. However, this party organization also has the right and duty to ask those who signed the aforementioned petitions why they did so and to consider the measure of their responsibility.

Asked by the IZVESTIYA correspondent how the start of the discussion on the law on youth [the "draft principles" of which were published by Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech and Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 30 March] is connected with the just-concluded session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Dockal explained that this is no coincidence. Quite the contrary, other documents are also on the drawing board, including a university law. The legislative codification of the status of primary and secondary schools is also being considered. The Socialist Youth Union is also enforcing its own viewpoints. It should demonstrate greater initiative, especially at the level of primary organizations at schools and apprentice centers.

The correspondent of the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG wanted to know whether the CPCZ Central Committee session also dealt with the problems of schools for national minorities in the CSSR. In the reply to this question, it was noted that care will be devoted to this type of school so that its students can fully realize themselves as CSSR citizens. Measures are also being prepared to improve the material-technical conditions of these schools, similar to the analogous measures being planned in the entire Czechoslovak school system.

Austrian Defense Minister Makes Official Visit

Welcomed by General Vaclavik

LD2903013889 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK)—Austrian Minister of National Defence Robert Lichal arrived in Czechoslovakia for an official visit today. He was welcomed by Czechoslovak Defence Minister General Milan Vaclavik and other representatives of the Czechoslovak Army command at the Prague airport.

Meets With Defense Minister

LD2903134789 Prague CTK in English 1157 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Prague March 29 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik and his Austrian counterpart Robert Lichal voiced here Wednesday [29

March] satisfaction with cooperation which started to develop three years ago and was confirmed during last year's official visit by Army General Milan Vaclavik to Austria.

Also the visit of General Otmar Tauschitz, the Austrian Army general inspector, to Czechoslovakia last December and participation of observers in the joint exercises of the two countries' armies testify to the deepening of mutual relations.

In a friendly discussion, the Czechoslovak minister stressed Austria's part in deepening the process of detente between the European states, working out the final document of the Vienna follow-up meeting which was a basis for the current Vienna talks on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe and conventional arms and troop reduction on the continent. In the spirit of the Czechoslovak initiative to establish a zone of confidence and cooperation along the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries, also Czechoslovakia wants to work for a successful outcome of the talks.

Milan Vaclavik informed the Austrian minister on troop and armament reduction and changes in organization being implemented in the Czechoslovak People's Army, which reflect the application of the Czechoslovak military doctrine and the principle of strict defence sufficiency in ensuring the country's defence capability.

Both officials voiced interest in further promotion of the two countries' contacts which will strengthen peaceful cooperation and deepen good neighbourly relations, mutual understanding and confidence.

Visits Military Air Base

LD2903204289 Prague CTK in English
1825 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Central Bohemia March 29 (CTK)—Austrian Defence Minister Robert Lichal went to see a military airport in central Bohemia today, his first visit to a Czechoslovak People's Army unit.

He watched a demonstration flight by MiG 23, Su 25, L 39 and L410 aircraft. The minister was also shown the berth of a MiG 23, which flies at up to 1,800 kph [kilometers per hour], at the altitude of up to 17,500 metres and has a range of 610 km. He was interested in the technical equipment of the L 39 trainer aircraft. Air Force Commander Lieutenant-General Jozef Remek told him that these planes are used by professional pilots to keep in good condition.

The Austrian minister also saw the technical section where aircraft are being repaired after 100 and 200 hours of flight. He watched the controls and electronic automatic system of the engines being checked and met the pilots for a brief talk.

Tomorrow, the third day of the visit, Robert Lichal will be received by Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec and see combat training of Czechoslovak troops in northwest Bohemia. He will also visit the Moser glass works in Karlovy Vary.

Received by Adamec

LD3003150789 Prague CTK in English
1320 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Prague March 30 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec received here today Austrian Minister of Defence Robert Lichal, currently on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Speaking about Czechoslovak foreign policy, Ladislav Adamec said that Czechoslovakia fully supports disarmament initiatives in Europe and in the world and seeks a total ban on chemical weapons. Czechoslovakia will include in its laws obligations, worked out into details, accepted at the CSCE Vienna follow-up meeting, Ladislav Adamec stated.

The premier characterized the Austrian defence minister's first visit to Czechoslovakia as a concrete contribution of the two states to the development of good neighbourly relations.

Robert Lichal stated that Austria is greatly interested in maximum limitations of offensive military potentials of armies and backs a total ban on chemical weapons. Under an Austrian proposal, an international agency, verifying implementation of the ban, could reside in Vienna.

The two representatives exchanged their views on the protection of the environment in central Europe and dealt with the initiative to summon a meeting of premiers of the countries neighbouring on Czechoslovakia. Ladislav Adamec appreciated Austrian experts' activities at the preparatory meeting.

Signs Accord With Vaclavik

LD3103142189 Prague CTK in English
1225 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Prague March 31 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik and Austrian Defence Minister Robert Lichal ended talks here Friday [31 March] by signing a joint statement.

They voiced conviction in the document that contacts between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Austrian Army will help deepen the neighbourly relations, mutual understanding and confidence.

The statement further said that the two countries' Army commands will exchange military information and promote organization of sport and cultural events.

Both sides will also review possibilities of deepening confidence-building measures in the military sphere, in harmony with the CSCE documents.

Relations Following Signing Viewed

AU0104171089 Vienna KURIER in German 1 Apr 89 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Vienna-Prague: Attempts To Increase Contacts"]

[Excerpt] Austria and the CSSR are once more attempting to intensify contacts between the two countries. A declaration of intent to this effect has been signed in Prague by Defense Minister Lichal following his talks with his counterpart Vaclavik and CSSR Prime Minister Adamec. The difficulties that characterize relations between the two countries will certainly not be resolved in the near future, as became clear following the Friday [31 March] statements by party leader Milos Jakes: He announced that the Prague leadership is determined to stick to its uncompromising course toward the opposition, and categorically condemned the petition that has been signed by 3,000 artists and intellectuals calling for the release of playwright Vaclav Havel.

Nothing was announced on Friday regarding the expected resignation of President Husak, who had an apoplectic stroke recently. [passage omitted]

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD0104002389 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Austrian Defense Minister Robert Lichal has concluded his 4-day visit to Czechoslovakia and has left Prague. Before his departure he told journalists that his talks with Czechoslovak representatives had attained all their goals, in that mutually beneficial bilateral talks had taken place at the military level.

He said that Austria, as a neutral country, was trying to establish high-level military contacts with the Warsaw Treaty member states. The gradual elimination of the potential for offensive operations, while of course maintaining the security and sovereignty of each country, should be the common goal.

Robert Lichal added that the signing of the documents on the development of contacts between the CSSR and Austrian Armed Forces was one of the steps in achieving such aims.

Jakes Decorates Writers Union Leader

LD3103131589 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Excerpt] Today Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ [Communist Party of Czechoslovakia] Central Committee, at Prague Castle presented national artist Jan Kozak with a letter in which his many years of selfless work as a head of the Czechoslovak Writers Union since 1977 is highly praised. [passage omitted]

Adamec Views Energy, Environmental Policies

AU3103175189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 89 p 1

[Zdenek Vavra, Pavel Paral report: "Cost-Consciousness Instead of Extra Tonnes"]

[Excerpts] Chomutov (our correspondents)—CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec was among the working people of Chomutov District in north Bohemia for a 1-day working visit on Wednesday [29 March]. [passage omitted]

Comrade Adamec's first stop was the Nastup mine in Tusimice, where he familiarized himself with the current results of the enterprise. [passage omitted] The main topic of his conversations with the working people and with the management of the north Bohemian brown coal mines state enterprise was the impact of lower coal sales, due to this year's good winter. The miners pointed out that it is necessary to notify the mining enterprises operatively and, above all, in due time about expected developments in coal consumption so that the economic impact of lower coal production can be minimized.

Comrade Adamec stressed that it really is necessary to improve the organization and management of extraction and marketing. We must, however, be prepared to face the fact that with good labor organization there will be no overtime work on Saturdays and Sundays and, self-evidently, no extra payments for such work. On the other hand, it is necessary to create for people conditions that will allow them to realize their labor initiative and their interest in higher earnings in a way that is beneficial for society—that is, also by means other than by extracting coal that our economy does not currently need.

The premier went on to say that even in the future our national economy will require coal, even though it is reckoned that mining will decrease considerably. In the mines operated by the north Bohemian brown coal mines state enterprise, production will drop from 70 million tonnes to 54 million tonnes by the year 2000. The aim of all structural changes is to achieve genuinely cost-effective mining. He also drew attention to the role of coal as the strategic reserve of our of energy system. This reserve must be maintained in a well-considered manner. Its incorrect estimate could have catastrophic consequences. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon the CSSR premier visited the Prunerov II unit of the Socialist Youth Union [SSM] power stations at Tusimice. [passage omitted]

During his debate with the working people and the management of the power station, Comrade Adamec spoke, among other things, about consistently combining

economic and ecological viewpoints. He also paid attention to the plans to improve, by reducing coal mining and coal burning and expanding the use of natural gas for heating and power-generating purposes, the state of the environment not only in Chomutov District but also in the north Bohemian region and in the Republic as a whole.

He briefed the working people in detail on preparations for a meeting of the heads of government of the countries bordering on Czechoslovakia, a meeting whose aim will be to exchange views on intensifying environmental cooperation. He replied to numerous questions and suggestions, including the question of whether the CSSR will be in a position to comply with its international commitment to reduce sulfur-dioxide emissions by 30 percent. "It is true that we have a certain delay. As a result of suppliers' lack of discipline, the desulphurization of the Tusimice II power station, for instance, is 17 months behind schedule. Yet we must comply with the commitment, for anything else would not do our state credit," Comrade Ladislav Adamec said.

He also spoke frankly about the fact that over the last 20 years insufficient attention had been devoted to caring for the environment. The problems have accumulated. At many places, such as in Prague and in north Bohemia, the situation is very critical, and it is necessary to deal with it soon. He stressed that today there should not be a single case of there not being funds or building capacities for a project conducive to improving the environment. Each such project enjoys clear priority, and the CSSR Government is doing its utmost in this regard. Now it is a question of individual sectors and national committees at all levels proceeding in an equally uncompromising manner, quickly and effectively, Comrade Adamec said.

In the debate with employees of the SSM power stations, comments were also raised regarding the quality of cooperation with CEMA countries. For several years already, delayed supplies of spare parts, notably from Romania, have been a source of difficulty during general overhauls. Comrade Adamec stated that the contemporary system of CEMA activity does not correspond to present-day needs and that criticisms of it are often justified. The new principles of cooperation must be built on the foundations of mutual responsibility and liability. The issue of the concern of power-industry workers about structural changes and about difficulties arising from the introduction of economic accountability in the special conditions of the power industry was also broached during the debate. The premier and the CSSR minister of fuels and power both assured the working people that the SSM power stations will in the future remain an important energy center, despite a slight reduction in electricity generation. Even though structural changes bring forth new problems, such as retraining connected with beefing up the repair base of the power engineering branch, one must not back away from them. In concluding the debate, Comrade Adamec stressed the need to specify the details of approaches to the restructuring of the economic mechanism in the enterprise and to thoroughly inform the working people of everything. [passage omitted]

Karel Urbanek Discusses Czech Party Work Body
AU3103202389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 89 p 3

[Interview with Karel Urbanek, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech Socialist Republic, by Vaclav Pergl: "A New Element of Party Structure; We Speak With Comrade Karel Urbanek, Chairman of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech Socialist Republic"; date, place not given]

[Text] The Committee for Party Work in the Czech Socialist Republic [SR] was established at the 10th session of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee. Although RUDE PRAVO has already devoted much attention to this event, letters are still reaching us in which many readers suppose that the asymmetry in the party, caused by the existence of a territorially based organization in the Slovak SR, has not been thoroughly eradicated by it. Now we will discuss this and the first steps of the committee with Comrade Karel Urbanek, its chairman and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

[Pergl] Why, in particular, was the Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR established?

[Urbanek] Even in the past, there were proposals for resolving the asymmetry in the party structure. The stimulus for the solution of this problem, among other things, was given at one discussion of the party's Central Committee Presidium which was aimed at the activation of our party work. The substance rested in the fact that in the Slovak SR, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] works out questions of a national and regional character, whereas in the Czech SR such a party organ with the appropriate competence did not exist. The CPCZ Central Committee decided on all these issues. The establishment of a Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR at the 10th session in October 1988 created, in the interim, a prerequisite for balancing this asymmetry in the party structure. As the party statutes confirm in Chapter V.—In the Organization and Supreme Organs of the Party in Slovakia—there still exist some issues which will have to be completely resolved.

[Pergl] Which issues specifically do you mean?

[Urbanek] First and foremost, what is in question is the fact that the highest organ of the CPSL is the CPSL Congress, which discusses party tasks in Slovakia and which elects the Central Committee; that the CPSL Central Committee elects the Presidium from its own

membership to manage the political, organizational, and educational work in the period between Central Committee meetings, and the Secretariat, to manage the everyday work, mainly organizing verification of the implementation of resolutions, and to select cadres. It will also be necessary to completely resolve its relationship to party regional and district committees, and a series of other issues.

The 18th CPCZ Congress ought to give an answer to the final solution to the party structure. There are, of course, more reasons which led the Central Committee to approve a Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR. A decisive reason is, in particular, the necessity for thoroughly providing for the course outlined by the 17th party congress and further worked out by sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee under the conditions in the Czech SR, thoroughly fulfilling the principles of cadre work in the sense of the conclusions adopted at the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions, improving party work in all-factory committees and primary organizations of central organs in harmony with the demands of the present era, and also reacting to numerous comments and complaints of functionaries and party members.

[Pergl] You have completed your first months of your duties. What characterized them?

[Urbanek] The committee met for the first time in October 1988 and from that time it has met regularly every 2 weeks. It deals with basic economic questions which have a political significance, with the control of the implementation of resolutions, especially those set out by the CPCZ Central Committee, and with questions of the quality and effectiveness of party work in organs and primary organizations. For example, last year the directors of the Jitex Pisek and Jitona Sobeslav enterprises were held accountable for their actions; providing the pre-Christmas market with food and consumer goods was discussed; the reasons for the delay in the preparation and the realization of comprehensive housing construction in the Czech SR were debated; the program of modernizing the branches of industry directed by the [Czech] Government in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the forecast for the Ninth 5-Year Plan were discussed; and the fulfillment of the development plan for the Czech SR national economy in 1988, the tasks of the state plan for 1989, and the Czech National Council bill on the state budget for 1989 were discussed. This year the analysis of the Czechoslovak educational and training system, as part of the preparation for the March CPCZ Central Committee meeting, was discussed along with the progress of work on the comprehensive prognosis of social and economic development in the Czech SR until 2005 and a series of other questions. The appropriate senior managers and chairmen of party committees were invited to the discussions. The Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR set the Communists specific tasks in connection with this.

[Pergl] Immediately after the establishment of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR it was necessary to finalize the organizational structure of its apparatus.

[Urbanek] Yes. And also to lay down the orientation of its activity and to clarify questions of the division of labor between CPCZ Central Committee departments and sections of the committee, as well as between sections within the committee. The activity of the apparatus was focused, first and foremost, on the thorough acquaintance with directly supervised primary organizations and with all-enterprise party committees in central, state, economic, and social organs and organizations. We were primarily intent on becoming thoroughly familiar with the political situation in these organizations and to competently assist them in preparing annual members' meetings, party conferences, and the 18th CPCZ Congress.

In my opinion we have already reached a good level of political and organizational work, and we are rounding up the activity of the committee and its apparatus. Political staff regularly participate in meetings of primary organizations and the debates of all-enterprise committees and district committees.

[Pergl] You spoke of rounding up the organizational structure. What kind of structure is it? We receive letters in the editorial office in which readers express their concern that, in a period of reducing bureaucracy, the apparatus of the new organ might be too large.

[Urbanek] The Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR has its own apparatus which prepares background material, organizes the implementation of resolutions, and provides specific assistance for party organizations in the sense of the principles laid down by the CPCZ Central Committee. The apparatus answers to this organ for its activity.

As is known, two secretaries of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR were elected. According to the prepared proposal for the orientation of activity, the division of labor, and the organizational arrangement and systematization of the apparatus of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR, which will shortly be put before the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the organizational structure of the committee's apparatus is as follows: three sections—the section for organizational work, socioeconomic policy, and party work in agriculture and the food industry—come under the responsibility of Secretary Comrade Josef Mevald. The sections for ideological work and for party work in social organizations and national committees will operate under the leadership of Comrade Marie Hutterova, secretary of the committee. The sections will be directly managed by the secretaries, while I am responsible for the section for state organs.

The apparatus was made up by the present number of political staff in the CPCZ Central Committee and mainly from those who have been engaged in party work in state, economic, and social organs and institutions in the Czech SR.

[Pergl] What are the main functions and tasks of the committee?

[Urbanek] I wish to emphasize that we are talking about a territorially based party organ which is guided in its activity by the conclusions of the CPCZ congress, by the party statutes, and by the resolutions of the party Central Committee. It discusses basic political, economic, ideological, and cultural issues, and it implements the leading role of the party regarding central, state, economic, and social organs and institutions in the Czech SR through the medium of party organizations and party groups of Communists who operate in them. It coordinates and checks on the work of Communists in the Czech National Council, in the Czech SR Government, in social organizations, and in other institutions of the Czech SR.

Among the basic tasks of the committee there is also the management of party organs and organizations at the level of central organs, and further, of party committees of state enterprises which operate in more than one field of activity and which are administered by ministries of the Czech SR.

The committee also shares in the management of regional and district party committees during the fulfillment of congress conclusions and Central Committee resolutions. This share in managing party district committees is accentuated by the fact that the cadre roster of the committee contains the functions of the secretaries of these organs. Our task of systematically working with them arises from this.

[Pergl] And what about its relationship toward the party primary organizations?

[Urbanek] Besides the party primary organizations in central organs, about which I have already spoken, the management of primary organizations appertains to the district party committees and, in some cases, to CPCZ regional committees. However, the members and staff of the committee take part in discussions at members meetings of the primary organizations, in aktivs, and in meetings of district and regional organs, where they explain the policy of the party, generalize experiences from party work, and in this way take part in improving the activity both of primary organizations and functionaries' aktivs.

[Pergl] Does this mean that the committee adopts part of the CPCZ Central Committee tasks as long as they have a regional character and concern the activity of party organs and organizations in the Czech SR?

[Urbanek] Yes. In its activity, the committee, in harmony with its position as a territorially based organ, deals with basic political, economic, ideological, and cultural issues in the Czech SR. It participates in the resolution of tasks arising from the guidance of party organs and organizations.

[Pergl] Last year's ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which discussed the work of the party under the conditions of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and the development of socialist democracy, gave many new stimuli to changes in the style and methods of work. This is also valid for the committee. Which of them will be implemented, and how?

[Urbanek] We primarily want to enforce forms of political guidance in party work, to get rid of supplanting things. Therefore, we are aiming in particular at the systematic enhancement of the responsibility of Communists and all leading functionaries and managers for the fulfillment of party resolutions and the tasks of workplaces. We are discussing reports put before the committee in their presence, and we are implementing the method of accountability. We are striving to ensure that the resolutions adopted at the committee's discussions are specific, matter of fact, have a set deadline, and are specifically targeted—in other words, easy to verify. Furthermore, we want to use the external sessions for the purpose of examining on the spot in working collectives the fulfillment of party resolutions. In view of the fact that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium approved the designation of TRIBUNA as the press organ of the committee, with its aid we will intensify the regular flow of information on the activity and aims of the committee.

[Pergl] The party has entered the precongress period. Now the annual members' meetings of party primary organizations are under preparation. How will the committee and its staff become involved in the preparation and course of the annual members' meetings?

[Urbanek] We consider the raising of the activity of party members in close connection with the preparation of the annual members' meetings of primary organizations and party conferences to be a key task during the present period. To safeguard its fulfillment, each member of the committee is assigned to at least one primary organization or district committee, where he specifically takes part in the cadre and material preparation of the annual members' meeting and the party conference. Section heads and the political staff were given concrete tasks prior to the 18th CPCZ Congress, which will be the basis for their comprehensive evaluation.

[Pergl] How is control and audit activity assured?

[Urbanek] After the 10th CPCZ Central Committee meeting, in conjunction with the establishment of the Committee for Party Work in the Czech SR, a commission for the control and audit activity of the party in the

Czech SR was formed. Its activity arises from the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, from the resolutions of the follow-up meetings of the CPCZ Central Committee, and further, from the operational plan of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. In my opinion, the cooperation with the Central Control and Auditing Commission is very positive.

[Pergl] Thank you for this discussion.

Czech National Council Discusses Environment
LD2903090389 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK)—The solution of ecological problems in the Czech Socialist Republic is a serious and difficult task which requires to do away with negative consequences of the extensive development of Czechoslovak economy in the past. Therefore, the ecological program of the Czech Government must be based on structural changes in economy, on technologies saving energy, natural and human resources.

This was stressed by Czech Minister of the Interior and the Environment Vaclav Jirecek at today's meeting of the Czech National Council. The minister said that the volume of investments in the environmental problems neglected in the past increased from 0.52 per cent in the 6th five-year period (1976-1980) to 2.07 per cent in the 1986-1990 period. In the 9th five-year period (1991-1995), 4 per cent of the total volume of investments will be earmarked by the ecological program. However, the realization of all great ecological actions is threatened. During the first three years of the 8th five-year period, projects worth only 4,500 million crowns, i.e. 38 per cent of this five-year plan, were completed, the minister said.

The minister mentioned positive examples such as measures to improve atmosphere in the most polluted regions of Bohemia, in the north Bohemian region and Prague, where natural gas will be introduced and long-distance heating installed in the 9th five-year period. It will be possible to fulfill the Czechoslovak obligation to reduce emissions of sulphur oxide by 30 per cent by 1993 by way of limitations of the production of electric power in fossil fuels power stations, opening new nuclear power stations in Mochovce, western Slovakia, and Temelin, southern Bohemia, by way of rationalization of fuel and energy consumption resulting from the restructuring of the Czechoslovak economy and construction of desulphurization equipments, Vaclav Jirecek said.

Analysis of the structure of water pollution shows that city agglomerations account for 65.4 per cent, industry for 22.2 per cent and agriculture and food industry for 12.4 per cent. The state of pollution is considerably influenced by the towns where sewage treatment plants are overloaded, such as in Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Plzen, Ceske Budejovice, Liberec, or where there are none at all, such as Usti nad Labem, Hradec Kralove, Pardubice, Decin, Kolin. In some of these towns, sewage disposal plants are being built or prepared for construction. To improve the purity of waters in the Czech Socialist Republic, the government will assess the effectiveness of existing sanctions and will be more strict in making exceptions concerning sewage outlets in variance with the law on waters with the aim to remove them stage by stage, Minister Jirecek said.

He mentioned the necessity to protect woods in the Czech lands, 56.3 per cent of which are damaged.

He said that out of 34,000 ancient monuments in the Czech Socialist Republic, 33 per cent require an overall reconstruction and 7 per cent are totally unfit for use.

He stressed that ecological points of view are not yet sufficiently applied in decision-making of central bodies and enterprises. There are no effective ecological stimuli which would make protection of the environment more profitable for enterprises than the paying of sanctions. He pointed out in this context drafting of a comprehensive law on the environment as a basic legal regulation concerning the whole sphere of care of the creation and protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources in the Czech Socialist Republic.

Biography of New Czech Trade, Tourism Minister
AU3103170889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 89 p 2

[CTK report: "A New Czech Socialist Republic Government Minister"]

[Text] Eng Karel Erbes, minister of trade and tourism of the Czech Socialist Republic [SR], was born on 29 May 1935 in Policka, Svitavy District. He has been a member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] since 1955.

He comes from a worker's family. After finishing primary school and grammar school and having gained his school-leaving certificate, he graduated from the Antonin Zapotocky Military Technology Academy in Brno. He completed his postgraduate studies at the CPCZ Central Committee's Advanced School of Politics. From 1958-76 he was employed at the Adast Policka plant, working successively as a technologist, a design engineer, deputy director in charge of manufacturing technology and, since 1971, as plant director.

From 1976-78 he was head of the department for party work in industry in the CPCZ East Bohemian Regional Committee and from 1978-84 he served as secretary for party work in industry. From 1984-85 he was deputy chief of the department of party work in industry in the CPCZ Central Committee and since 1985 has been head of the department for party work in industry, transport, construction, and trade.

Altogether, Comrade Erbes has been a party functionary for 13 years at the regional and Central Committee level. He has progressed through various elected functions in the all-factory committee, the district committee, the CPCZ Regional Committee, and the CPCZ Central Committee. He was a member of the CPCZ Central Committee National Economic Commission and of the Commission for Science and Technology. He also worked in the youth movement.

He is a holder of the "Order of Labor" and the state honor "For Merit in Construction."

Suppliers To Adhere to Nagymaros Deadlines

AU3103173889 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Mar 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Reporting on the Session of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic; Draft Measures for Improving the Quality of Foodstuffs; Special Emphasis on Linking Primary Agricultural Production With Processing Facilities; Legal Means for Enhancing the Authority of National Committees With Greater Effect"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava (CTK)—At its session yesterday [29 March] the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic appraised the draft measures to improve the quality of foodstuffs and modernize and reorganize the food industry, as well as to ensure supplies of packaging materials and technology in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. [passage omitted]

The Slovak Government also discussed information on the course and conclusions of the party and economic control day at the site of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroproject system on 20 February 1989. It stated that **the suppliers and participants in the construction project are resolved to adhere to the decisive deadlines and to start test operations of the first aggregate of the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power plant on 2 July 1990.** [passage omitted]

It appointed Eng Vojtech Krestanek, candidate of sciences, press secretary of the Slovak Government.

Hungarian Justice Minister Makes Working Visit

Legal Assistance Treaty Signed

AU3003163289 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Mar 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Treaty on Legal Assistance"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava—Academician Kalman Kulcsar, minister of justice of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Czechoslovakia for a 2-day working visit yesterday before noon. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the ministers of justice of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SR] and the Czech SR.

Kalman Kulcsar was received yesterday by Ignac Janak, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee. In a friendly talk, they both emphasized the importance of the law and of the restructuring of the legal system for the dynamization of economic and social life. They paid particular attention to the work on the new constitutions of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as to the role of socialist law in further intensifying international cooperation between the two countries.

The reception was attended by Jakub Solik, head of a CPSL Central Committee department, and by Milan Cic, minister of justice of the Slovak SR. Miklos Barity, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

In the afternoon, the Hungarian guest was received also by Ivan Knotek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR. They exchanged information on ways of improving and raising the efficiency of the work of judiciary organs in strengthening the socialist rule of law and discipline and promoting the acceleration of socioeconomic development in the two countries. [passage omitted]

Late yesterday afternoon in Bratislava, on the basis of plenary powers granted to them, Milan Cic and Kalman Kulcsar signed the Treaty Between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic on Legal Assistance and the Regulation of Legal Ties in Civil, Family, and Penal Code Matters.

The new treaty establishes conditions for a qualitatively new and higher form of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation in the judiciary sphere. It has all the prerequisites to become, for many years to come, the crucial foundation for the regulation of mutual legal ties. [passage omitted]

Kulcsar Tours Slovakia

AU3103153989 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Mar 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Kalman Kulcsar, minister of justice of the Hungarian People's Republic who is currently paying a working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the ministers of justice of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] and Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], yesterday [29 March] arrived in the Trencin District. Accompanied by SSR Minister of Justice Milan Cic, he paid a visit to the Trencin District Court and to the Institute for the Further Education of Judiciary Staff in Trencianske Teplice. There he attended the final working sessions, which primarily dealt with issues connected with the restructuring of the socialist legal system and with the development of cooperation between legal agencies in the two countries. In the afternoon of the same day,

Kalman Kulcsar, minister of justice of the Hungarian People's Republic, concluded his 2-day working visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home.

Joint Romanian State Planning Talks Begin
LD0304131289 Prague CTK in English 1147 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Prague Apr 3 (CTK)—Talks between Chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission Bohumil Urban and Chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee Radu Balan started here today.

The two officials will discuss coordination of the two countries' national economic plans for 1991-1995, extension of production cooperation and specialization in this period and the possibilities of increasing mutual goods exchange in 1990.

The Romanian official arrived here for a visit today.

Disabled Soviet Veterans Arrive for Treatment
AU2903081989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 89 p 2

["lou"-signed report: "Initiative of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee"]

[Text] Milovice (our correspondent)—A group of six young Soviet internationalists and members of the Komsomol organization who were seriously wounded in Afghanistan have arrived in Czechoslovakia by air for treatment.

Our medical experts-prostheticians will help them to return to a normal life. The idea of such assistance originated as early as the end of last year in the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union (SSM). It has now taken the form of concrete agreements between the Komsomol, the SSM Central Committee, and the Ministries of Health and Social Affairs of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics.

A total of 125 Soviet patients will arrive in the CSSR this year. The disabled Soviet soldiers will receive artificial limbs manufactured by the West German Otto Bock firm. Foreign currency for their purchase was supplied by the Soviet side. Czechoslovak specialists from regional prosthetic departments will assemble the limbs and rehabilitate the patients.

They will do this in their free time, so this work will not affect the fulfillment of their normal duties.

Leaders' Public Appearances 23-29 March
AU3103153589

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech, Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech, and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 24 to 30 March report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

The cremation of party veteran Bruno Koehler in Prague-Strasnice on 29 March was attended by Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, and Miroslav Stepan. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 89 p 2)

Karel Erbes, new Czech minister of trade and tourism, was sworn in by Frantisek Pitra, with Frantisek Hanus attending the ceremony, in Prague on 29 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 89 p 2)

Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee, presented to Meritorious Artist Josef Bohac the Order of Labor on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday, in Prague on 24 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 89 p 2) He attended a gathering of prominent Czech pedagogues in Prague on 29 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 89 p 2)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee, returned from Italy on 24 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 89 p 1)

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presided over a statewide consultation of secretaries for the political-organizational work of CPCZ regional committees and the Prague and Bratislava City Committees, in Prague on 23 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 89 p 2)

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee, chaired a session of the CPSL Central Committee Economic Commission in Bratislava on 23 March. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 89 p 2) He chaired a meeting of the CPSL Central Committee Commission for the Protection of the Environment in Bratislava on 28 March. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Mar 89 p 2)

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received ambassadors of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the state of Palestine in connection with their taking up their posts, in Prague on 23 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 89 p 2)

Ignac Janak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presided over a session of the Central Committee of the Slovak National Front, in Bratislava on 23 March. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 89 p 1) He toured television facilities in Bratislava-Mlynska Dolina on 28 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 89 p 2) He attended a gathering of prominent Slovak pedagogues in Bratislava on 29 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 89 p 2)

Ivan Knotek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier, received Ion Patan, Romanian ambassador, in connection with the latter's ending his tour of duty in the CSSR, in Bratislava on 23 March. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 89 p 1) He received Hungarian Justice Minister Kalman Kulcsar in Bratislava on 28 March. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Mar 89 p 1)

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended and addressed a session of the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee in Ostrava on 28 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 89 p 2) He paid a visit to miners in Havirov on 29 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 89 p 2)

Miroslav Stepan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, visited the Chirana enterprise in Prague-Modrany on 24 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 89 p 2) He met with Charles University students in Prague on 23 March. (Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 24 Mar 89 p 1) He also held talks with the management of the Raj catering enterprise in Prague the same day. (Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 24 Mar 89 p 1)

Miroslav Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council (URO), paid a visit to the Avia enterprise in Prague-Letnany on 23 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 89 p 2) He visited the East Slovak Iron Works in Kosice on 28 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 89 p 2) He also met with the management of the East Slovak Dairies in Kosice on 29 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 89 p 2)

CSSR Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes was present when CSSR Premier Ladislav Adamec received Uruguayan Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano in Prague on 24 March. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 89 p 1) He saw off the Uruguayan minister at Prague-Ruzyne Airport on 26 March. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Mar 89 p 1)

Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, saw off Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, at Prague-Ruzyne Airport on 24 March. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Mar 89 p 2)

USSR's Shevardnadze To Visit 12-13 April

LD0304171689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, will spend 12 and 13 April in the GDR on an official friendly visit. He is accepting an invitation from the party and state leadership.

'Cycle 89' Troop Exercise Begins 4 April

LD0404095889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The previously announced "Cycle 89" troop exercise involving the GDR National People's Army began as planned on Tuesday in the areas of Gardelegen, Magdeburg, Tenthin and Rhinow. Up to 13,500 members of the Army will be taking part in the exercise, which is led by Lieutenant General Horst Sylla, head of a military area of the land forces. The aim is to perfect the level of training and to improve the management and cooperation of troops in defensive operations.

SPD's Bahr Holds Arms Talks With Officials

AU0304103289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Thursday [30 March], a 2-day expert meeting between scientists of the GDR International Politics and Economics Institute and the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy of the University of Hamburg, began in Berlin. Headed by the directors of the two institutes, Max Schmidt and Egon Bahr [of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany], the possibilities for and problems of negotiations on the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe, and the effects of qualitative armament trends on the disarmament process will be discussed. These talks continue the scientific exchange of opinions concerning paths toward joint security, which has taken place between the two institutes for several years.

East Bloc's Disarmament Steps, Defense Assessed

AU0404122989 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 89 p 2

["He."-signed article: "Are We Perhaps Exaggerating?"]

[Text] Our reader Gerd Ullrich from Burg asked us this question concerning the unilateral disarmament steps that have been announced by the GDR and other socialist countries.

First of all, one must say that the entire consistent peace and disarmament policy of socialism has been successful. Our proposals and initiatives, and the people's will to achieve peace have set things in motion in a positive direction. The USSR-U.S. INF Treaty has marked the first disarmament agreement: The intermediate-range nuclear missiles will be scrapped. Now the radical reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe is to be negotiated in Vienna. We announced our unilateral advance concessions prior to the Vienna talks.

All these steps are of great importance for our continent, for the peoples of the whole world, and for peace. They correspond to the dictate of our time—and they are showing their effect. A total of 90 percent of the people in the West no longer believe in the lies of a "threat from the East," which NATO has used over the decades to justify its doctrine of nuclear "deterrence," (and which NATO continues to do, although—in the face of the true facts—with considerable difficulties), a doctrine that is aggressive by its very nature. Our incentives have not only helped the simple people to acquire more realistic and reasonable viewpoints and a readiness to negotiate, but also prominent politicians, entire parties, movements, and parliaments.

If our peace and disarmament measures, including the aforementioned advance concessions, are having such an effect, then this demonstrates with how much responsibility they have been designed.

However, one must not have any illusions concerning disarmament issues. We are well aware of the fact that there are strong forces within NATO that welcome our steps with words, but that have so far not been ready for deeds—apart from "modernizing" their own arsenals, meaning to increase the arms arsenals. Some people do not want equality and equal security at the lowest possible level, but rather continue to dream of military superiority, so that they can threaten and blackmail socialism.

This results in a double conclusion. For the sake of preventing a nuclear inferno, we must and will vigorously continue our constructive and exemplary peace and disarmament policy, even though the road to understanding and negotiations is long and thorny. At the same time, we will always guarantee the defensive capability of socialism at the necessary level, as established by the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states, which aims at preventing war. Vigilance remains a necessity, as does being a soldier in socialism. In full agreement with our disarmament policy, this continues to be of significance for humanist reasons and for the preservation of peace.

West Berlin Citizen Sentenced to 8 Years

AU0304120389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On 30 March 1989, the Schwerin Bezirk court sentenced West Berlin citizen Christian Fuerst to 8 years imprisonment for crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code for violating the transit agreement. The car that was used in the crime, a Peugeot with registration number B-T 5,320, was confiscated.

As proven in the main trial, Fuerst joined the head of the notorious criminal Fuerch gang for the purpose of making money in a criminal way, and took part in organizing and carrying out crimes against the GDR.

Special Police Unit Combats Polish Criminals

AU0304130989 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Apr 89 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Special People's Police Unit"]

[Text] The Poles who have been streaming to West Berlin for some time also raise difficulties for GDR authorities. Poles are setting up large-scale gangs of black marketeers and foreign currency smugglers who cross the GDR in transit and transact illegal business in the country. In East Berlin a special People's Police unit has already been established for offenses committed by Polish citizens. Security experts of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany fear that organized criminals from the east might use the GDR as a stopover for the drug and arms trade. In addition to the Poles, the GDR authorities are also increasingly dealing with criminals from Yugoslavia and Hungary. Recently, the East Berlin diplomats' shop was closed to Yugoslav commercial representatives because the People's Police suspect them of having smuggled cigarettes and alcoholic beverages bought there at a low price to West Berlin.

Agricultural Agreements With Hungary Concluded

AU0304125789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 89 p 5

[Text] Budapest (ADN)—A cooperation agreement between the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany [DBD] and the Hungarian Agricultural Cooperatives National Council [TOT] was signed by DBD Chairman Guenther Maleuda, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and TOT Chairman Istvan Szabo, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, in Budapest on Thursday [30 March]. In this agreement the two organizations, among other things, speak in favor of regular exchanges of opinion on the shaping of agricultural policy in the GDR and Hungary.

In the course of their visit, the DBD delegation visited the ethnic German Hungarian community of Harta, some 100 km south of Budapest. MSZMP Central Committee Member Lajos Hegedus, chairman of the Agricultural Production Cooperative, outlined the work of his cooperative to the guests. Since the establishment of the cooperation, which now involves some 1,500 people, the yields per hectare of the main crops of wheat and corn have quadrupled, he said. The wheat yield now consistently reaches 60 decitonnes. Referring to the experience of the GDR, Guenther Maleuda stressed that the potential of cooperative ownership and cooperative democracy are a solid basis for the future development of the villages.

State Contract Official Meets USSR Counterpart

AU0304132589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin—At the invitation of Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Contract Court, Nikolay Malshakov, chairman of the USSR State Contract Court, has visited the GDR this week. In the course of their exchange of experiences, the Soviet guest familiarized himself in Berlin and Dresden with the mechanisms of the contract system as an integral part of the socialist planned economy in the GDR.

BCP Scientific-Technological Delegation Visits

AU2903073789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—A delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Plamen Nikolov, head of the group for scientific-technological progress, acquainted itself with the work of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] in the field of science and technology. During the exchange of views Hermann Poeschel, member of the Central Committee and director of the Research and Technical Development Department, reported on topical tasks of science and technology in implementing the SED's economic strategy in preparation for the 12th SED Congress. He stressed that the efforts of the working people in mastering the key technologies are aimed at making socialism on German soil even more attractive. This also constitutes a worthy contribution to the 40th anniversary of the GDR.

Success of Natural Gas Pipeline Project Noted

AU3103140989 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—From 1975 to 1988 1,340 km of large pipeline were laid by the collectives at the construction sites of the "Natural Gas Pipeline" Central Youth Project in the USSR. At the same time, 31 compressor stations for the transportation of natural gas as well as 5,780 apartments and the respective communal facilities were constructed. This was announced by Hans-Joachim Gornig, deputy minister of coal and energy, in a press release.

The current work focuses on the projects in northern Kazakhstan, where the GDR has been participating in the tapping of gas condensate since 1988. Two drilling collectives of the Grimmen crude oil and natural gas state-owned enterprise are currently working there in order to produce natural gas from the enormous reservoirs at a depth of 5,000 meters and more between Chkalov and Aksai, near the village of Karachaganak.

In the competition in honor of the 40th anniversary of the GDR, members of the Free German Youth [FDJ] participating in the Central Youth Project have resolved

to increase labor productivity to 109.2 percent compared with last year, to save 1.35 million hours of work time, and to achieve an above-average reduction of input and prime costs. The "Economical Use of Material" FDJ campaign is to gain M10 million.

Church Affairs Spokesman on Work of Believers

AU0304160389 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 1-2 Apr 89 p 3

[Unattributed report on speech by Kurt Loeffler, state secretary for church affairs, at the meeting of the Secretariat of the Main Committee of the National Democratic Party of Germany, in East Berlin: "Constructive Cooperation for Our Humanist Objectives"; date not given]

[Excerpts] In his talk, Kurt Loeffler, state secretary for church affairs, started from the promising turn toward the recovery of the international climate which is the result of the socialist states' persistent peace offensive. "We are in a historic situation, for we are facing the great opportunity of turning disarmament and the peace process into an irreversible reality. One can hardly appreciate what this would mean for our country, for the future of Europe, and for mankind." The world would be able to breathe more freely if, in accordance with the great peace program of the Warsaw Pact member states, all armies and military alliances were no longer able to launch offensive operations, and if the immediate halving of strategic offensive weapons, an immediate halt to all nuclear testing, a ban on chemical weapons, and a drastic reduction in conventional armed forces and armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals were to be initiated. [passage omitted]

"As our society is becoming more mature, the contribution of all forces that are united in the Democratic bloc is not decreasing; instead, its importance continues to increase," Kurt Loeffler emphasized. "This implies that the indispensable contribution of all religiously organized members of parties and mass organizations toward shaping the developed socialist society continues to become more and more important."

In this context he emphasized that the participation of Christian citizens and church officials in social life and the observance of civic responsibilities are among the most important results of our development, and that this participation will be inseparably linked with the strategy of further shaping the developed socialist society.

What some people did not understand in the first years following the separation of church and state is now generally acknowledged, Loeffler said in retrospect. He noted that it was the state power that has been led by the united workers' class and its party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and that this has been exercised in alliance with all democratic forces. He said that it was this that truly and for the first time had guaranteed the churches freedom and independence, the perception of their own identity, and the free preaching of the Gospel, and which ensured that, once and for all, an end was put to the misuse of religion and the church for political purposes, and an end to religious despotism. The whole world can verify that the Catholic Church and all smaller religious groups are enjoying equal rights under the conditions of socialism in the GDR. [passage omitted]

Country 'Practically Spared' From AIDS

AU0304164989 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 1-2 Apr 89 p 10

[Albrecht Hinze report: "Six People Have Died Since 1986"]

[Excerpts] East Berlin—The GDR continues to be proud of having been practically spared from AIDS. According to dermatologist Niels Soennichsen, East Berlin's AIDS expert, at the end of January 55 GDR citizens were infected with HIV, and another four were acutely suffering from AIDS. Since 1986, when the first person died of AIDS, another six people have died of AIDS in the GDR. Among those infected are three women, and no infected babies have yet been born. Soennichsen admitted that there is the possibility of undetected cases, but their number is probably not very high: First, in the GDR AIDS is a notifiable disease—registration has been strictly anonymous since 1987; second, over the past years 2.5 million of the 16.7 million GDR citizens have been tested for AIDS, mainly in connection with blood donations.

In general, the disease is "epidemiologically under control," Soennichsen says. Recently the increase in the number of infected and sick people has been negligible, and it is not expected to rise considerably in the foreseeable future. Soennichsen is director of the Dermatological Hospital of the East Berlin Charite Institute and has been head of the AIDS Advisory Group in the GDR Health Ministry for 6 years. [passage omitted]

Soennichsen noted that the primary principle of the GDR's anti-AIDS strategy is the fact that the struggle is directed against the disease and not against the sick person. The consultation centers not only on medical but also psychological work. In addition, they provide practical help—such as concerning finding housing in larger cities in case of social discrimination in smaller villages, which happens sometimes.

Soennichsen categorically denied that AIDS-infected foreigners are deported. However, a reliable clearance certificate is demanded in case of longer stays in the country (for instance, for studies, training, or work)—not for short stays. This applies to all infectious diseases, thus also to AIDS. In case of doubt, the GDR reserves the right to make its own medical checks. At present there are about 60 HIV-infected foreigners in the GDR, but no foreigners suffering from AIDS. [passage omitted]

Honecker Sends Message to 'Arafat on Election

AU0404083789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 89 p 1

[Message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee: "Greetings From Erich Honecker; State Telegram on Appointment as President"; date not given]

[Text] To the president of the state of Palestine, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestine revolution, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, Tunis:

On the occasion of your appointment as president of the state of Palestine, I would like to convey to you my most cordial congratulations. This significant decision reaffirms the determination of the Palestinian people to continue to successfully implement the historical resolutions of the 19th extraordinary meeting of the Palestinian National Council under the leadership of the PLO.

You may rest assured that the GDR will continue to do everything in its power to further deepen the traditionally close and friendly relations between our two peoples.

Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, please accept my greetings of solidarity and best wishes for your personal well-being and success in your new responsible capacity.

Erich Honecker,
General secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

SED Central Committee Greets Moroccan Congress

AU3103141089 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] has sent friendly greetings to the delegates of the Fifth National Congress of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces [USFP] in Rabat. The greetings message, signed by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, notes with satisfaction that both parties hold similar views on the problems of peace, detente, and international cooperation. In this spirit, it expresses appreciation for the active contribution made by the USFP to the success of the international meeting on nuclear-free zones in Berlin in June 1988.

SED Greets CPSU's Medvedev on Birthday

AU3003142789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Mar 89 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] has sent cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings to Vadim Medvedev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on his 60th birthday. The greetings message, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, thanks Vadim Medvedev for his active personal contribution to consolidating the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the SED as well as between the USSR and the GDR, which remains a reliable guarantee of the successful shaping of socialist society and the preservation of peace.

Thousands March To Protest Nagymaros Project
LD0304173889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] In the vicinity of the Nagymaros water barrage, nearly 6,000 people held a march to find out for themselves how far the works have proceeded. Peter Marvanyi has an account of the event:

[Marvanyi] Minister Laszlo Marothy's resignation from the government was demanded by the mass of, by my estimate, at least 5,000 to 6,000 people from Zebegeny and Budapest who gathered at the entrance to the construction site. According to their speakers, the blasting work currently taking place does indeed cause irreversible damage to the Danube basin. They warned about the latest professional opinions according to which the Nagymaros water barrage lies in an earthquake zone.

An environmentalist from Esztergom drew attention to the fact that the government is playing off the settlements along the Danube against each other by promising them various benefits in exchange for accepting the barrage. One of the students at the Apaca elementary school reiterated an appeal to take part in refilling the work pit, and many people responded to the appeal. What is more, the representative of the Solidarity Workers Trade Union Federation also announced that its workers, by providing labor and expert skill, would be willing to help restore the damage caused to date.

The protesters have marched from the construction site to the main square of Nagymaros, and are also here shouting the slogan "Nagymaros! They are cheating us!" Originally a forum was to have been held here at which the village representatives could also express their opinions, but not even following the repeated appeal of the protesters did any local representative come to the microphone. On the other hand, an angry shout was heard from the direction of the earthworks: Go home to work, you idiots! Later, two men were virtually ready to rush at the crowd, but a few organizers and police talked them out of this. No other incidents occurred.

Berecz on Grosz-Gorbachev Talks, 1956 Documents
LD0204211489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 89

[From "The Week" program]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] In the middle of the week, after the session of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, in the late-night edition of "Newsreel," Janos Berecz summarized the events of the meeting. One of the questions and its reply deserve additional attention.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The Grosz-Gorbachev talks were discussed—namely, the fact that Gorbachev said that international collaboration by other, perhaps bigger countries, in intervening in the internal affairs of small, East European countries must be avoided in the future. The public inevitably thinks of 4 November 1956, because this is the example about which it is familiar. When will we take possession of relevant documents, and when will we publish them? The documents would explain whether our steps following 1956, that is, during 1957-58, were defined by international conditions and perhaps by political circles in other countries.

[Berecz] In answer to your question, we already know about a certain sequence of documents which are the documents covering the consultations of the leading party bodies in 1957-58. Now we must acquaint ourselves with those documents, which were drawn up at that time during bilateral or multilateral talks. They were drawn up because in 1957, compared with earlier periods, such talks took place quite frequently.

These documents are available not only to us, for others also possess them. What is more, it is possible that contradictory reports have been made about them. Therefore, it is necessary for us to have some sort of wide-ranging outline. Finally, we must acquaint ourselves with those documents which Comrade Gorbachev promised would be put at our disposal and which will facilitate the understanding of the 1956-58 events in Hungary. These documents were hitherto classified top-secret [zartak].

I think this will require a little time, a few months in any case. The corresponding conclusions will then have to be made known to the Hungarian people. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Soviet Parliamentary Elections Evaluated
AU3103163889 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Mar 89 p 3

[Editorial by Laszlo N. Sandor: "They Could Vote"]

[Text] According to Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, there are three great opportunities for lying: after hunting, after wars, and before elections. He was probably right. However, after serious historical disappointments and in a case in which honest elections are held, the citizens generally evaluate the candidates more on the basis of deeds and personalities rather than words and programs.

The recent, fierce and, in many respects, almost merciless Soviet election campaign and the election trends that are still not yet fully known but which are already perceptible allow us to draw the conclusion that we are witnessing an epochal change in Soviet public life. Most citizens examined primarily the extent to which the candidates were able to overcome the shadow of Stalinist times and Stalin's successors in the last 3-4 years, and the consistency with which these candidates will continue this process in the upcoming hard times.

The massive participation in the elections shows that this time, even if they could not choose between political parties, the Soviet people did have the opportunity to choose between programs and between various persons. It seems that they voted against a certain political attitude rather than in favor of certain people. They voted against the so-called command system of economic management and against large-scale investments based on exaggerated plans and huge expenses, as well as against the incalculable environmental damage that these projects could cause. They voted against leaders' privileges, against replacing political activities that are essential for restructuring with political slogans, and against obsolete ideological considerations that history did not justify. Most of the voters carefully considered the kind of deputies they do not want, and whether the elected deputies are indeed suitable for an ideal model.

All this explains the palpable trend of these elections. It is absolutely clear that a large number of representatives of the party and of the state bureaucracy suffered a visible defeat. This does not mean that people voted against the party—there were more party member candidates than in the previous "elections"—but they voted against a concept that identified the party of the masses with the party apparatus. Some 90 percent of the people in Moscow voted for Boris Yeltsin; at the same time, they also voted against a type of leader who was used to adapting himself and to serving the power without dissension. It is not certain that those people in the Baltic republics who supported the national people's front programs identified with the final goals of these programs, but it is certain that they rejected the Stalinist and post-Stalinist national minority policy. The consistent supporters of the reform programs were elected not so much by the votes of those who supported and demanded reforms, but rather by the votes of people who rejected and feared the Stalinist economic and state policy models. The atmosphere of this election campaign and of the election itself is at least as important as the results. For the first time, voters were confident that they could refrain from voting without consequences, and for the first time they felt that the law provided the right to have a say in the election and that their personal opinion could influence the nomination of candidates. For the first time the masses caused a candidate to triumph and to have another candidate removed from the list of nominations.

Considering all this in historical terms, this represents the beginning of democracy in the largest country in Europe. As the first man of the Soviet state also pointed out, the greatest achievement of these elections is that the political activity of the masses has replaced apathy. Of course, the positive evaluation of the elections does not contradict the fact that the election law itself, with its bureaucratic complexity, often prevented the nomination of candidates who enjoyed great support from the people.

In spite of this, a qualitatively more democratic parliament than before will convene at the end of next month. Not only the deputies will change, but the mentality of the parliament will obviously also essentially change. The new deputies will have to continue to struggle for the voters' confidence and sympathy, and will not have to win the support of higher officials by proving their ability to adjust.

This position favors those who are able to say no to an article of law that violates the people's interests and the constitutional state; this position favors people who, with their personal opinions, are also able to contribute to the creation of a law, and not only to approve it. A new people's parliament could lead to the creation of a new constitutional state, and a government based on laws will replace a government based on commands. This more or less excludes any disregard of the people's will and the possibility of initiating engineered trials against thousands and millions of people. This excludes the possibility of wasting the country's waters, air, and land, as well as the possibility of influencing judges from above and telling editors what announcements and protests they are not allowed to publish. The new legislation which will place power under the control of the people's representatives can be a guarantee for a demand which has been formulated so often—namely, that the process of social reorganization that began in the spring of 1985 should indeed become irreversible.

These are the expected and foreseeable domestic policy consequences of the recent elections. However, less has been said about the fact that these elections could also have a tangible international effect. No doubt these elections favor the forces in Eastern Europe that indeed seek to organize themselves on the basis of the people's representation, and which do not try to overcome their accumulated difficulties with the police and centralized methods but which rather try to resolve the situation by winning the support of various political trends. It is possible that this new path will bring various conflicts to the fore in the coming days. However, it has again been proven that only the road of renewal can lead to socialism, and the masses have chosen this road.

Grosz Meets U.S. Congressional Delegation

LD2903014189 Budapest MTI in English 1605 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met on Tuesday [28 March] the delegation of the Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, which is currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of Chairman Dan Rostenkowski. The American delegation showed major interest for the Hungarian reform processes, the development of East-West relations, and the Hungarian position related to the international situation. The delegation asked several questions about the inter-effects of the processes taking place in

Hungarian and Soviet society. Mr Rostenkowski and the delegation noted that the Hungarian political, economic and social events are followed with considerable sympathy in the United States.

As reported, Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of State Rezso Nyers also met the delegation. Discussing the importance of Hungarian-American economic relations, and the Hungarian intentions and possibilities for the expansion of these, the prime minister and Mr Nyers stressed: It would be more advantageous were the United States legislation to grant the most favoured nation treatment to Hungary for a longer period, and were it to approve extension of the OPIC [Overseas Private Investment Corporation] guarantees to Hungary.

The delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives was briefed on the state of Hungarian economy and the extensive capital investment opportunities emerging on the basis of the new laws by Minister of Trade Tamas Beck. Bilateral goods turnover in 1987, when it reached a new record, was worth 560 million dollars, and in 1988 it totalled 526 million dollars. The United States stands fourth in Hungary's export turnover realized with the capitalist countries, and is fifth with respect to import turnover.

Party Military Policy Advisor on Army, Politics

LD3103123389 Budapest MTI in English
0935 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 31 (MTI)—Although there are armies without parties, the world has no apolitical armies. It is rather illusory to speak about this, since each power, irrespective of the social order of the country, considers its self-defence a national interest, Ferenc Szombathelyi, military policy advisor to the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] general secretary, told MTI.

It is another matter how the various countries organize their army, he went on. From this aspect, the scale is rather broad, since it is connected with the issue of whether or not soldiers can be party members and whether parties are allowed to operate within the army. Communist Party organizations can be found in the armies of all socialist countries, the military advisor said. The demand for an apolitical Hungarian army stems from the fact that the Hungarian People's Army is regarded by many as the military organization of the HSWP. As long as the social programme of the HSWP is acceptable to the people, its political influence is justified in the Army, he stressed. According to service regulations in force, there can be a single party, the HSWP, a single youth organization, the Communist Youth Union (KISZ), and a single trade union, the Army Committee of the Union of Public Employees, in the Army. The latter may include civil employees of the Army.

Mr Szombathelyi said that 80 per cent of the officers and 1.5-2 per cent of the rank-and-file are members of the HSWP, while the proportion of KISZ members decreased from 40-50 per cent to 35 per cent. The young people who are members of another party or movement in their civil life are not allowed to set up independent political organizations within the Army. When on leave, however, there is no obstacle in the way of their political activity. The Armed Forces cannot, in any circumstances, be allowed to become the scene of party clashes or political struggle, because this would put an end to the uniform conception and the guarantee of operational ability.

On the score that the issue of Hungarian neutrality had been raised by a number of people recently, the military advisor said that the HSWP has held it necessary for a long time to take concerted action for the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO. If the Vienna talks on disarmament are successful, this would be conceivable before the end of the century. It would be a precondition of further steps. The advocates of neutrality think that it would considerably decrease the maintenance costs of the Army. This is a misbelief, since it is quite another thing to keep an army on an advanced level within an alliance system than to maintain an effective, rather than "operetta", army relying on our own resources. Mr Szombathelyi remarked that Hungary's security should be guaranteed not only by military force, but mainly by political means—a sound economic policy, for instance, which is also a factor for preserving sovereignty.

Mr Szombathelyi pointed out that most recently the HSWP Political Committee had taken a stand on some military policy issues. It was a timely task, since the world situation has changed and a new security policy is taking shape in Europe. Furthermore, the economic load-bearing capacity of the country has also changed and a number of contradictions emerging within the Army had to be eliminated.

For instance, the balance between development and maintenance has been upset. At present, 20 per cent of the military budget is allocated to development and 80 per cent to maintenance. In the long term, this proportion cannot result in an advanced army. In the current technical revolution, when prices increased by 5 to 15 times in ten years, it is untenable to allocate a mere 20 per cent to development and that our military equipment should be much less advanced than desired. For this reason, Hungary should develop an army with a smaller, but more effective, staff and equipment to match, while the burdens on the budget should not increase but, if possible, even decrease.

The structure, location and direction of the People's Army should be reconsidered in the light of the doctrine of reasonable and sufficient defence. The 8.8-per/cent cut in troops announced recently can be regarded as the starting point of a new way of thinking, the military policy advisor to the HSWP general secretary said.

Arms Cuts Viewed With Finnish, Italian Parties

LD1703001389 Budapest MTI in English
2125 GMT 16 Mar 89

[Text] Rome, March 16 (MTI)—The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Italian Socialist Party and the Finnish Social Democratic Party are to make further initiatives for the Vienna conference on the reduction of conventional armaments in Europe to be successful as soon as possible. The representatives of the three parties met in Rome on Thursday [16 March] to make further recommendations in the interest of disarmament in Europe.

In 1987 the three parties issued a joint statement with the aim of promoting the successful conclusion of the Vienna follow-up conference. Now another important phase of European conferences has started in Vienna, all three parties hold it necessary to continue the initiative, and coordinate their opinions and proposals. The tripartite consultation was opened by Bettino Craxi, general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party. The Hungarian delegation was headed by Csaba Tabajdi, deputy head of the CC's [Central Committee] Department of International Party Relations, the Italian delegation by Margherita Boniver, in charge of foreign relations, and Senator Paolo Vittorelli, and the Finnish delegation by R. Valyrynen.

Items on the agenda include the mandate of the Vienna conference of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, the evaluation and elimination of mutual asymmetries in armaments, the transformation of the character of military doctrines into the defensive, the establishment of mutual offensive incapabilities through the establishment of corridors and zones free from offensive weapons, and further initiatives. The sides also discuss the possibility of involving other democratic forces in the initiatives.

Fidesz Opposes 'Transforming' Into Party

LD0304221789 Budapest MTI in English
2139 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI)—On Monday, the overwhelming majority of participants in the Budapest rally of the Federation of Young Democrats (Fidesz) opposed the idea of transforming the federation into a party. Founded a year ago, Fidesz seeks to take part in the elections, and its board will present its draft election manifesto to its members late April.

Most participants said that Fidesz, as a party, could no longer represent the intellectual versatility that characterizes the youth movement. Since the majority of Fidesz members are students, some contributors held it necessary to elaborate a programme which would give a greater chance for winning other strata of the youth as well.

Fidesz seeks to take an active part in the round-table discussions of the eight opposition organizations, and pay greater attention to the bilateral talks with other alternative organizations.

Several contributors emphasized that Fidesz should focus attention on youth policy issues but should not give up its plan to elaborate conceptions on issues that determine the life of society for long decades.

Straub Chairs Presidential Council Session

LD3103151689 Budapest MTI in English
1326 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 31 (MTI)—The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a session on Friday [31 March].

Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council, briefed the body about his visit to Japan to attend Emperor Hirohito's funeral between February 22 and 25.

The Presidential Council made some personnel changes as well: Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief-of-staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister, was promoted to colonel-general, and Kalman Lorincz, brigadier- general, to lieutenant general.

Government Retirements, Appointments Noted

LD3103173489 Budapest MTI in English
1620 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 31 (MTI)—The Hungarian Presidential Council has relieved Dr Vera Nyitrai of her post as under-secretary of state and president of the Central Statistical Office, at her own request because of retirement.

The Presidential Council has relieved Miklos Andriko of his post as under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Trade on his retirement.

The Council of Ministers has made Dr Zsigmond Jarai deputy minister of finance and appointed Dr Lajos Csepi vice-president of the National Price Office.

Unemployment Statistics, Benefits Detailed

AU2403095289 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Mar 89 p 9

["Er.E"-signed report: "There Are 10,000 More Requests for Unemployment Benefits Than There Are Eligible Cases—Some 500 People Are Living on Unemployment Benefits"]

[Excerpts] According to the latest report for the National Manpower Market Center, up to 22 January 1989 there were 499 people receiving unemployment benefits. These people received 619,723 forints for a total of 4,931 days.

As is well known, unemployment benefits have been in force since 1 January, and some 5,000 people registered their demands with the Labor Exchange Offices. However, as the aforementioned statistics show, only every tenth person was eligible to receive unemployment benefits. [passage omitted]

Therefore, this number is extremely low. Here is additional information: At the end of 1988 there were 14,163 people registered with the Labor Exchange Offices, including 1,530 people who had been waiting for suitable jobs for more than 3 months. Some 1,765 people were active in public utility work and were still looking for jobs, but they were no longer considered to be unemployed. Some 934 people at the beginning of their career also asked for help in finding jobs, and these people were also not eligible for unemployment benefits. [passage omitted]

As to these people's education level, semiskilled workers make up less than 20 percent of them, and skilled workers make up 15 percent of the unemployed. Every third person living on unemployment benefits has graduated from secondary school courses, and 7.8 percent even have high-school and university diplomas. Some 29.9 percent have graduated from eight general-school classes, while 25.7 percent do not possess the compulsory elementary education.

The average age of these people is relatively high, 32.5 years. [passage omitted]

The most serious employment problems exist in Borsod and Szabolcs-Szatmar Counties. Some 161 people live on unemployment benefits in Ozd and Miskolc and the surrounding areas, and 111 people in the Szabolcs area. Some 41 people receive unemployment benefits in Baranya County, as well as 22 people in Budapest. Three counties, Bacs-Kiskun, Hajdu-Bihar, and Pest, make no use of this possibility. [passage omitted]

Romanian Ambassador Visits Szeged College

AU2803143889 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Mar 89 p 9

[Text] Traian Pop, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Hungary, paid a visit to Szeged on 23 March. The elderly diplomat—a former professor at Kolozsvar University, former education minister, and former ambassador to Copenhagen—held an exchange of views with Dr Pal Vastagh, first secretary of the Csongrad County party committee, and then paid a visit to the Gyula Juhasz Teachers College where, during a tour of the college with Zsolt Lengyel, deputy general director, he acquainted himself with the activity of the Romanian language and literature department. Traian Pop followed the information on teacher training, the students' scientific activity, and the system of scientific analysis with great interest.

As part of his work program, Traian Pop will soon visit Bekes and Hajdu-Bihar Counties.

Nuclear Fusion Experiment Succeeds in Debrecen

LD0104152889 Budapest MTI in English 1444 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI)—On the heels of the sensational American announcement of bringing about an atomic fusion at room temperature on March 24, Academician Dr Gyula Csikai, and assistant lecturer Dr Tibor Sztaricskai, both working at the experimental physics department of the Lajos Kossuth University of Arts and Sciences in Debrecen, were successful in reproducing the experiment on March 30.

Farmers Demonstrate at Council of Ministers
LD0404104689 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] A demonstration by a dozen or so representatives of the Private Farmers Solidarity group was held today in front of the Council of Ministers Palace where the three roundtable teams are gathering. They arrived with a banner "Hungry Countryside Means Hungry Cities" and with farming tools. They demanded an increase in the standard of living in the countryside and an increase in profitability of agricultural production. Demands were made for direct talks between their union and the government and the expansion of the entries concerning agriculture in the final document of the roundtable.

Lublin Students Hold Illegal Rally
LD0304221589 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] An illegal rally was held on the student campus in Lublin today under the unfurled black flags of the anarchists. It was described as a preelection rally and organized by the Confederation for an Independent Poland and the Independent Studenst Association.

Shipping Enterprise Ends Wage Strike
LD0304181689 Warsaw PAP in English 1632 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Pila, April 3—The "Lubmor" shipping industry enterprise in Trzcianka, Pila Voivodship, ceased today its three-week strike over pay.

As a result of an agreement signed by the strike committee and the management, the strikes withdrew part of their claims and accepted the earlier draft pay rises that meet the economic possibilities of the enterprise.

According to management's calculations, an average pay rise will total some 15,000 zlotys. The remaining postulates and motions will be examined together with representatives of the workers' council and trade unions. The meeting fixed the time for making up for the losses caused by the protest action for the end of September this year.

OPZZ Rejects Solidarity Wage Proposal
LD0304224289 Warsaw PAP in English 2221 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 3—The OPZZ All-Poland Trade Union Alliance Executive Committee held a closed meeting today. The OPZZ press spokesman presented the following statement to PAP:

The Executive Committee states that in keeping with earlier declarations, the participation of OPZZ representatives in the "round table" was subordinated to the protection of the interests of employees, pensioners, disability payments recipients and their families. We approve the conduct and stance adopted by OPZZ representatives during the work of the "round table" team for economic and social policy affairs stemming from the consistent abidence by this supreme principle.

The lump sum indexation of wages, proposed by the OPZZ, determining the amount of commonly guaranteed wage raises is in our opinion a means of: maintaining the real buying power of remuneration for work, more effective protection of those less well-to-do who feel the price hikes the most painfully.

The Executive Committee does not accept the method of indexation of wages compensating for only 80 percent of price increases, particularly as this has been conditioned upon the wage capacities of workplaces.

The All-Poland Trade Union Alliance warns against the social consequences which the introduction of indexation mechanisms agreed by "Solidarnosc" and the authorities could have. In the opinion of the Executive Committee it does not contribute to a cooling down of unrest but can even lead to its aggravation.

Walesa Responds to OPZZ Statement
LD0404082989 Warsaw PAP in English 0735 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Statement by Solidarnosc—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 4—Lech Walesa today issued the following statement on behalf of Solidarnosc:

On April 3 the Executive Committee of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) issued a statement on wage indexation which is now being negotiated by the round table team for economy and social policy. We say that the statement falsely and irresponsibly presents both the state of negotiations and the stand of Solidarnosc.

1. The OPZZ has made an attempt to break the round table process and thwart the emerging chance of saving the country. For the past seven years the OPZZ leadership has not defended the Polish working people and now it tries to protect its monopoly through demagogy. They play with Poland. We voice hope that employees organized in the OPZZ will not give their support to this.

2. The existence of Polish families is threatened. We demand from the government to halt increasing prices for any goods till a decision on the introduction of indexation is made.

3. Negotiations on prices and pays will be conducted by the Solidarnosc trade union in the spirit of responsibility for the fate of working people and for the interest of the country. This requires the possibly promptest legalization of Solidarnosc and reinstatement of its due rights.

4. Solidarnosc states that arriving at the conclusion of the round table process is feasible. This lies in Poland's interest. The solution to the created situation depends on the consistency and imagination of the political authorities of People's Poland.

Says OPZZ Attitude 'Irresponsible'

AU0404073589 Paris AFP in English
0723 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 4 (AFP)—Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Polish Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak agreed to meet here later Tuesday after failing to resolve an impasse in round table talks in the early hours, union and official sources said.

Trade union sources said negotiations had stalled on the question of wage indexation, where the position of both Solidarity and the government was very different from that of the official union body, the OPZZ [National Trade Union Confederation].

The talks in a government villa at Magdalenka, 30 kilometres (20 miles) south of here, broke up early Tuesday after 10 hours. They are due to end Wednesday.

The OPZZ has called for price increases to be "entirely compensated" for by equal across-the-board bonuses for all workers. The government and Solidarity favour a general indexation of wages.

After a closed session here, the OPZZ Executive Committee issued a statement rejecting general wage indexation on the grounds that it would enlarge pay disparities and spread poverty among the workforce, PAP news agency said.

But the Nobel Peace Prize-winning Mr. Walesa accused the OPZZ of wanting to "upset the round-table process" and described its attitude as "irresponsible." Mr. Walesa arrived here Monday determined to conclude the talks, which began on February 6.

"The OPZZ wants to break off negotiations and reduce to nothing Poland's chances of overcoming its (economic) crisis. The official unions have taken to demagogy to keep their monopoly—though they never did anything to defend the workers," Mr. Walesa said in a statement. [passage omitted]

Coalition-Government on OPZZ Resolution

LD0404083189 Warsaw PAP in English
0740 GMT 4 Apr 89

["Statement by Coalition-Government Side"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 4—The coalition-government side received with concern the OPZZ Executive Committee resolution concerning the principles of wage indexation proposed in the respective round table document.

The OPZZ is not right when saying in the resolution that the negotiated indexation leads to the piling up of unjustified wage disproportions and to expansion of the sphere of poverty.

The negotiated principles of indexation are aimed at a just protection of people, and especially the worse-off groups, against the effects of price rises, at correlating the growth of incomes with improved market situation, and at creating conditions for reforming the economy, inciting work motivation, production growth and meeting society's needs to a large extent.

The coalition-government side has been striving from the very start at reaching an agreement on indexation with all the trade union currents. We hold the view that the principles of indexation should not be the cause of divisions and conflicts among working crews of work establishments. They should not trigger off escalation of demands on the part of trade unions, slogans departing from economic logic, principles of social justice and genuine interests of working people.

We try to understand the OPZZ concern over working people's living conditions. We share the disquiet over the living standards of employees and pensioners. However, the solutions proposed in the OPZZ Executive Committee's resolution pose a threat to the economy, create a danger of social conflicts, seriously hinder the round table process and realization of jointly undertaken ventures with an eye to reforming the economy and the state.

The coalition-government side expreses the hope that these difficulties will not bar the road to agreement and declares its readiness for a quick opening of negotiations with the OPZZ and Solidarnosc on the principles of wage indexation and methods of its practical implementation.

Kiszczak, Walesa To Continue Talks 4 April

LD0404083989 Warsaw PAP in English
0632 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 4—Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak and Lech Walesa held a working meeting in Warsaw on April 3.

They agreed to continue their talks today.

Rakowski on Roundtable, Food Problems

LD0304171989 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1800 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Speech by Polish Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski in Warsaw; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Over a month has passed since our last meeting. Unfortunately, we could not meet earlier because I was traveling. After all, I was so busy that there was no time; then there was

Easter and I did not want to appear on Easter Saturday—I was slotted then—because I thought my fellow countrymen would be occupied with things other than myself.

A lot of issues have accumulated and I would like to talk about them, and perhaps I will even extend our meeting. I have brought a variety of materials, to be more precise, pieces of information, because I want to talk about the issues using concrete data. But before I go over to those more concrete issues, let me say a few words about the roundtable. The roundtable has been in progress for 9 weeks. It divided itself into different, as we describe them, tables and subtables—to be more precise, teams and subteams—in which very many issues have been discussed throughout these past 9 weeks concerning both the economy and politics, and thus political life, political structures. After these 9 weeks, opinions can be heard such as: There is a decline in interest in the roundtable. I also hear: Well, they are talking and talking but what will be the result? So what is my view about the roundtable? Ignoring the fact that as a member of the party leadership, the premier, I was one of the cocreators of this idea, I personally think that the roundtable is an event of great significance for Poland—both for the Poland of today, and the Poland which will exist in 5, 10, 15, or 20 years. In my opinion, the roundtable creates an opportunity to come out to a straight road, that is, most of all, to create such a political situation, such conditions that all Poles, or maybe more precisely the different political orientations in Poland, will find their place in the political structures that emerge from those debates, and from the submitted proposals. In a word, the roundtable may create more favorable conditions for the realization of goals which we set for ourselves in connection with reforming our economic and political system.

Of course we are not starting from scratch because the process of reforming our system is a continuous one and has been taking place for many years, obviously with changing luck. However, it is the roundtable and the attempt to reach agreement among various political forces and various orientations that, in my opinion, creates or can create a new quality in Poland with regard to values, which we not only would like to preserve in our socialist system, but would also like to develop.

I have said that the roundtable has divided itself into small tables and subtables. Looking through everything carried in the press and on television and radio, it transpires that at these small tables, or during team debates, many different proposals are being put forward concerning not only political structures or political life, but all sectors of the economy: the construction industry, industry in general, trade, the health sector, and so on. I have been following the development of these discussions quite closely. In fact, my ministers are taking part in the work of these teams. They are cochairman of some of the teams. I have observed that until now, very many postulates have been put forward and requirements that exist in various areas of our economic and socioeconomic life have been put forward. I should also add that there are different opinions concerning, let us say, the value of these proposals, or their quality.

For example, I have heard that this is a common concern which is not based on economic calculation. Maybe, or maybe not. I also have this feeling, but I do not want to make final conclusions today because we have decided, here in the government, that after the conclusion of the roundtable all the postulates and demands which have been submitted and the needs which have been stated, will be registered by us in detail. Next, we shall make economic calculations and establish what can be implemented and what really is a common concern. That is because in all these matters one must be realistic, otherwise we gain nothing in Poland. The principle of being simplistic should be paramount here, and this principle should apply to everybody: The government and coalition side and the Solidarity and opposition side, or to be more precise, all those who are really interested in improving the economic and social situation in Poland, should observe this principle.

Is everyone being realistic? I have my doubts here, but I am moving on to another issue which has attracted our attention in recent weeks. Namely, we saw the strikes. Some lasted a few days, some were very short and lasted just 1 day or just a few hours, and most of the work enterprises which went on strike demanded pay increases. The arguments were quite simple and logical: We demand pay increases because prices are going up. Of course, the reports by the Main Statistical Office published every month, stating that wages in Poland are rising faster than prices, are generally not noted by our public, and I do not blame anyone too much for this. However, we are dealing with a vicious circle because wage pressures cause price increases, and price increases cause wage pressures.

What is our attitude as a government? First, we assume that enterprises are really independent and self-governing as a result of the economic reform, which is to make these enterprises into fundamental cells of our society, the cells which incorporate producers. We are saying: If a work enterprise can produce enough resources, then obviously it can distribute them in a way which it considers right, and on the basis of what is decided by the workers' self- management. But I suspect that in some cases—I shall mention these in a minute—wages were increased without considering that the enterprise cannot find any new resources. In such a case a wage increase is incorporated into the production cost, and this causes a price increase.

I have already publicly asked various citizens and producers who work in various factories many times to watch their management and through their organizations to demand stricter control of prices: Why does a given price go up and why are the established rules exceeded? But so far my appeals—anyway I do not believe in the

effectiveness of such appeals—have brought about no improvement. What has happened in Poland? This concerns what I said before, that we must be realistic. I asked the banks to give me information on who exceeded their capabilities, who is on the verge of bankruptcy. I shall not, of course, name any enterprise—we shall publish the whole list in the press. These are various kinds of dangers. There are enterprises which have been refused credit by banks due to a loss of creditworthiness caused by excessive salary increases in 1989; there are nine such enterprises in Poland and they are all on the verge of bankruptcy. Nobody is going to help them.

There is an old belief among some of the directors that if necessary, the government will provide subsidies. No, it will not provide subsidies, my dear ones, because the government has no money. The government can only print money, but this is difficult too because the banks are independent now. There are enterprises, some of them in Lodz, which really are on the verge of bankruptcy and their future is not bright; this I can say. There is another list of enterprises which have been warned by the banks that they could lose their creditworthiness due to an excessive growth in wages. There are 24 such enterprises in Poland. Finally, there is a list made by the banks of enterprises which in 1989 increased produce prices and services by over 50 percent.

There are 73 such enterprises in Poland. We will publish the whole list in a few days in the press so that the directors, and the workers self-management of all those enterprises can think about their future and about the policy now being implemented.

Now the next issue, which I also want to say a few words about. In my first address to the Sejm, I said that we would be moving things from an impossible position to a normal position. They took me at my word, and everywhere I go they ask: How about reverting things back to the normal position? Well, my reply is that we will continue doing so, without fail; but in turn I demand that my countrymen not walk with their heads in the clouds. And some do.

Here I want to pass on to another matter which interests me very much, namely agriculture. Here too I will begin with an explanation. In my address in the Sejm I said that the government would be directed by three priorities, namely I placed the issue of agriculture and the agrarian and food industry in the first place; second there was the issue of housing; and third, environmental protection. Obviously now I open a paper sometimes, or hear on the television or radio that Prime Minister Rakowski said that agriculture would have priority—and what? How is it with that priority, not much changes [word indistinct].

My dear listeners! Here I turn with this to the farmers and peasants. If I spoke about these priorities, and about the first point, then this does not mean an immediate change in the situation agriculture finds itself. Our industry,for instance, has been developing for decades in certain directions, without appreciating, as you well know, the industry working for agriculture. As for the lack of time I cannot elaborate on this subject, but I want to say that one cannot, within half a year or a year, change the situation which has existed and accumulated over decades. This is simply impossible. I have a nephew who runs a farm where I was born. He needed several years to make a highly efficient farm from a really outdated farm; after all, he concentrated on sheep farming. But he has been building this sheep farm for several years; he was buying machinery for several years. Well, I think that one has to adopt a similar attitude toward matters concerning agriculture.

I said farewell to the Belgian prime minister yesterday. He told me that they started reconstruction in 1982, yes reconstruction, or restructuring, as we call it here, of industry. They closed down the majority of mines, but note that they could close them down because they have enough money to import crude oil. They also restructured and modernized the steel mills and textile industry; however, he says that only now, after 6 years and with the great resources Belgium has, are they starting to reap the fruits. Meanwhile, I encounter criticism here in our country, with people saying: You said that agriculture would have priority, but not much has changed.

My dear listeners, it cannot change instantly. In fact, I also said in the Sejm and I repeat this, or I will repeat it once more, that I am not a magician. If, for example, there are demands about which I will talk in a moment, which perhaps are simply justified, or are certainly justified but impossible to fulfill, please do not accuse me of departing from the undertakings I made in the Sejm. I will be faithful to these undertakings, but everything has to be placed in the context of reality. For this reason I said that one must not walk around with one's head in the clouds. Recently, for example, protest actions have been taking place in rural areas. Agricultural circles and the Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations is the patron of this protest action, putting forward demands addressed to us.

The demands are of varied nature. I will refer to a list of such demands. I will not name the voivodship, as I do not want to embarrass anyone, but the list contains 18 demands. Some of them are certainly justified and, generally speaking, all of them are justified. If one says, for example: We demand an appropriate provision of teaching aids to the education base in rural areas and the same standard of equipment in schools in cities and rural areas, I cannot say that such a demand is unjustified. However, the issue is whether it is possible to do this in the period of a few weeks, a month or two, since the problem of putting the standards in village and city schools on an equal level is a continuing one.

We must work at this, but it demands time and above all means. The point is that in these demands here, well, incredible things are demanded, and these demands are

to be met quickly: We demand an increase in means of production and household products for agriculture. That is true, but this depends on our capabilities. Nobody in Poland or within the government is hoarding the money and refusing to give it just because they do not feel like it. If these means were available, then of course we would give a lot of this money to the countryside because we know how far behind they are.

Other demands: We demand increased outlays for construction of water supply, gas supply, telephones, road construction—well, it should not be done like this. One should always look first at what is possible and only then make demands. Otherwise we will be transformed into a society that only makes demands and nothing will come out of this and we will sink deeper and deeper. I would like these arguments to be received by my fellow countrymen, and in particular by the farmers, or at least for it to become a subject for thought. Anyway, we are going to continue with the subject of agriculture.

I just remembered something I was going to tell you about the priorities. The third priority is the protection of the environment. In the state budget many billions are earmarked for the protection of the environment. Of course this is too little in relation to the needs. The day before yesterday I watched a report from Rzeszow on television. The issue was the Polam works, which produce flourescent lights. Broken lamps are thrown out and cause poisoning of the environment. The residents started a movement against this activity of Polam. They protested hotly, and the reporter managed to capture this on film. I think these protests are justified, and suddenly I see this great banner which reads: Prime Minister, keep your word, protect our environment, or our locality, against the mercury. I looked at this and thought, okay, if I said that protecting the environment has priority this does not mean that I will check every factory or endangered place and deal with this situation. After all, there are people's councils, town executive officers or mayors, or voivoda. I am not against anyone writing to me to keep my word. Of course I will keep it, but in this I see a constant looking up. To me the prime minister does not want to fix it. I cannot fix it; I cannot fix many things, ladies and gentlemen. For instance, I constantly receive reports that there is dirt here or there, shops are closed, streets are not lit up. Who is to deal with this?

Well, after all, the government cannot do this. That's what, for example, the Warsaw mayor, the People's Council of Warsaw Metropolitan City, are for. It should be concerned and put pressure on the administration. Public opinion should put pressure. I have nothing against this. On the contrary, please do, let public opinion make a protest, but one cannot...[changes thought] We must move away from such thinking, that those above will fix things. They won't fix things because they are not in a position to.

But let me return to agriculture. This matter concerning Polam has been bothering me. Anyway, I will phone the voivoda and ask why he tolerates this. It is possible that things look a bit different than the way the reporter presented them, because our journalists sometimes don't fully represent reality, and this is an incidental cost.

Returning to agriculture, I simply want to inform you that, in the nearest future, we will, of course, as has been the case in the past, in recent months try to solve certain problems concerning agriculture, and these are problems of great significance.

We have become accustomed to the fact that in our country, for many years, for decades, in essence there was no food trade but there was food provision. This was all monopolized, centrally controlled, and it may be said that, really, everything was turned upside down. It is not profitable for farmers to produce, the consumer in the town says that food is too expensive, and the budget is bursting at the seams because we must ceaselessly subsidize. Over the decades, we have become accustomed to these practices. Since food provision and meat prices have become a political problem, experienced by nearly every government team, it is clear that we are looking at this situation both from an economic and a political point of view—but above all, an economic one. We think that the food economy will not be made healthy with the aid of price operations. This is not the road that can really give the correct shape to the agricultural policy or bring about order in the vast food area. We must introduce real market mechanisms. These mechanisms have proved themselves on the so-called green market. There is an abundance of fruit and vegatables in Poland and, both producers and middlemen, and sellers compete with one another, which results in increasing the quality of fruit and vegetables. The prices are, of course, varied. One can buy more expensive products and cheaper ones. The prices do increase, but they increase relatively slowly. We will show the courage that is needed so much. I say we, meaning the government, and we will undertake a market reform of agriculture and of the entire food economy because the maintenance of the present situation could really result in the lack of food, and later, in the next phase, in social conflicts.

Of course, this has to be done wisely. First, a sufficient amount of food should be provided. Farmers should be encouraged to increase their agricultural production by free procurement prices. Their introduction would be the beginning of the market reform we are talking about.

The second step is the introduction of free prices on means of production in agriculture, guaranteeing of course, some subsidies. And, finally, to commence a gradual process of introducing market prices in shops. The issue is that a meat shop, in time, should look like a vegetable shop, or a vegetable kiosk. The enormous budget subsidies, which frequently get pocketed by often inefficient dairies or slaughterhouses, will gradually be transferred into the pockets of food producers and consumers. In this way, gradually and smoothly, it will be

possible to eliminate rationing, as coupons are not something to be proud of in a country situated in the center of Europe and at the end of the 20th century.

Of course, we know that it is widely feared that as a result of the reform, prices will go up. All this must, therefore, be accompanied by actions aimed at protecting the standard of living. Ladies and gentlemen, this briefly is an outline of our actions for the coming months. In connection with such extensive actions, there are very many matters to be dealt with. The point is not just the economy. We are dealing with contradictions, with conflicts among various professional and social groups: Some are interested in this, some are not. One must, therefore, be careful. One cannot make changes overnight on such a large scale in the food economy and agriculture. We have presented these ideas at the roundtable session that dealt with agriculture; we have discussed various matters concerning the organization of agricultural circles; and the draft proposal of introducing more free market measures into this sector of the national economy will be presented for public consultation. We will not do anything suddenly. We must not do anything suddenly.

That is why I am recalling what I said a moment ago: We must have some patience here as it is possible to make mistakes for which we will all pay for years, and not only in the economic sphere but in the social sphere. As regards certain detailed matters concerning insurance contributions and other issues, I will present all this at the coming congress of the agricultural circles and agricultural organizations which will be held, if my memory is correct, on 12 April. I will present all this there so that the farmers can be satisfied to a large degree.

Finally, an issue that is also dear to me, namely pensions and annuities. This is a permanent topic. Complaints are widespread that pensions are too small and our pensioners live in very difficult conditions. What can I say about this? First of all, if I wanted to convince anyone that the pensioners are well off or the pensions are sufficient, then I would not be a serious person, and one could ask what a person like this is doing as the head of the government.

But on the other hand, it is clear that I cannot accept the argument that all pensioners live in exceedingly difficult conditions. It is not permissible for me to accept this argument because I think it is a demagogic one. Simply, the pensioners' milieu is just as varied from the financial point of view as any other. Added to this, I must take into account, for example, the fact that a pensioner couple is not a pair and cannot be compared to a young married couple, which is just beginning a houseold and must buy a refrigerator, a television, a freezer, and all those household things. Apart from this, I am not stating that things are good, but I am also rejecting the argument that it is a hopeless situation. I want simply to acquaint you, ladies and gentlemen, with how pensions look today in Poland, as of 1 April.

We have 5,505,000 pensioners. Of these, 28,000 people in Poland receive up to 22,000 [currency not specified] in pension; 187,000 receive from 22,000 to 30,000; 2,202,000 receive from 30,000 to 40,000; 2,092,000 receive from 40,000 to 50,000; 583,000 from 50,000 to 60,000; 209,000 from 60,000 to 70,000; and 204,000 from 70,000 upward. It is clear that the lowest pensions, up to 22,000, are, I would say, a misfortune. We must raise these lowest pensions as soon as we manage to scrape together some money. Anyway, that is generally the assumption. But to this can now be added the following commentary: I won't state that 40,000 zloties, for example, or 30,000 is a lot, but after all, we also know that there are pensioner married couples. Therefore, one and the other, if they worked, would receive a pension. Then, I cannot be guided only by these 40,000 zloties or 50,000 zloties, but I must now join the two pensions, right? Then, the situation of this pensioner couple looks completely different.

Summing up, I do not claim, ladies and gentlemen, that everything is all right. One should provide additional money to pensioners, irrespective of keeping up with inflation. Apart from that, the substantive amount should also be greater. I am not saying that everything is all right. However, please take into consideration the fact that when talking about all the issues, Polish issues, one must not generalize. One should see the differences, the differences in the group of pensioners, the differences in the group of people receiving annuities. For example, there are young pensioners in the 30-40 age group who receive pensions but who work on the side. It is good that they work, but then one ought to talk not only about the pension they receive but about the income they receive.

There are very many such different cases. There are various ways in which people earn extra money. Of course, someone could say that they should not be allowed to earn extra money. I believe, however, that this does not exist anywhere in the world. If someone has the possibilities, then he tries to make money and raise his material status.

The problem of pensioners, I want to state here, certainly is a problem, and the state tries to make up for what was held back for many, many years. But again, not everything at once. We cannot achieve immediate change, or a radical improvement of the situation because there are no means to achieve that. We have at our disposal what we produce and what society produces, and I think that one simply should avoid such sweeping statements because they are far from the truth. We believe it is important that the truth prevail.

As far as the issue of pensions in rural areas is concerned, I shall only quote some data and not comment on it. This is what the situation looks like on 1 April.

Namely, as of 1 April, there is not one pension in Poland under 19,000 zlotys. Pensions between 19,000 and 30,000 are received by 939,000 farmers; between 30,000

and 40,000 by 280,000 farmers; and between 40,000 and more by 106,000 farmers. Altogether there are 1,325,000 individual farmers who are pensioners.

At that point I will end today's meeting. I am sorry for using all those different auxiliary materials and that I spoke so much about the economy—maybe too much, although I suppose that there is never too much talk about the economy, as it is the basis of our existence. On these hands, and on this head—I do not mean mine only—on us, depends whether we will have a better future, and whether we will work out more means. Maybe it sounds like preaching but such is reality, the facts. Nothing will fall on us from heaven. It is a pity. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

Central Committee Plenum Issues Resolutions

On 'Roundtable,' Elections

AU0304123889 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Apr 89 p 1

["Resolution" passed at the 11th Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 31 March]

[Text] 1. The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee approves the activities of the Politburo stemming from the resolutions and stance adopted at the 10th plenum. They map out the directions of radical political and institutional reforms. Their goal is a civic society and a state based on socialist parliamentary democracy.

2. The Central Committee accepts the report provided by Comrade Czeslaw Kiszczak on the course of the work of the "roundtable." It approves the agreements reached so far on the main issues pertaining to the acceleration and enhancement of political, social, and economic reforms.

The Central Committee expresses the hope that the "roundtable" talks will be crowned with the conclusion of a social contract on the most vital issues affecting the welfare of the people and the socialist state, and that the problems about which agreement has not been reached thus far will be resolved in a spirit of realism and a sense of responsibility for the stability and effective operation of the political and economic system being created in the Polish People's Republic [PPR].

3. The legal and constitutional foundations for the "roundtable" agreements that have been concluded thus far are contained in draft laws submitted to the PPR Sejm.

The Central Committee highly appraises the commitment and high level of activity displayed by party deputies, who are cooperating with deputies from allied political clubs and deputies with no party affiliations, and their sensitivity to the country's vital problems. The Central Committee profoundly believes that in deciding on issues of the greatest importance for Poland's future, the Ninth Sejm will impress itself on the public's mind as a continuator of far-reaching sociopolitical and economic reforms and a coparticipant in the creation of a new page in the history of Polish parliamentarianism.

4. In view of the upcoming elections to the Sejm and Senate, and on the basis of Item 30 of the PZPR Statute, the Central Committee rules that the process of selecting and promoting candidates who will stand in electoral districts as well as the promotion of PZPR candidates for the post of senator will be determined by PZPR voivodship committees.

The Central Committee authorizes the Central Committee Politburo to undertake cooperation with the highest authorities of the coalition parties—the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party—with lay Catholic and Christian movements—PAX, the Christian-Social Union, the Polish Catholic-Social Union—as well as with the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth with a view to drawing up lists of names of candidates proposed as deputies for the national electoral list.

Warsaw, 31 March 1989

On National Delegates Conference

AU0304130689 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Apr 89 p 3

["Resolution on Convoking a National Conference of Polish United Workers Party Delegates"]

[Text] 1. The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee—in accordance with Item 23 of the Statute—has decided to hold a National Conference of PZPR Delegates in Warsaw on 4 and 5 May 1989 with the following agenda:

—a programmatic Central Committee report;
—a plenary debate;
—the adoption of resolutions on
a) the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress,
b) the participation of the PZPR in the elections to the Sejm and the Senate,
c) the 50th anniversary of the Hitlerite invasion of Poland and the outbreak of the World War II,
d) the elimination of the remnants of Stalinism in Poland,
e) international issues.

2. The PZPR Central Committee approves the actions taken by the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat to prepare a National Conference of PZPR Delegates and sets up:

—an accountability team to be chaired by Comrade Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary,

—a programmatic team to be chaired by Comrade Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary,

—a team for the resolutions of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates to be chaired by Comrade Stanislaw Ciosek, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary,

—an organizational team to be chaired by Comrade Zygmunt Czarzasty, PZPR Central Committee secretary.

3. The Central Committee advises party echelons and organizations to step up work on implementing the decisions adopted at the 10th plenum.

The Central Committee obligates the Politburo and calls on all party organizations and echelons to direct particular attention, within the framework of preparations for the national delegates conference, to problems relating to living conditions for working people in the towns and in the countryside, and in doing so to take particular account of the deteriorating economic situation of farmers as well as of pensioners and benefit recipients.

The Central Committee also advises that as soon as the national delegates conference approves a new social policy system, the new system should assume the form of appropriate draft legislation that will then be submitted to the Sejm.

Warsaw, 31 March 1989

On Organizing Central Committee Work

AU0304133289 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Apr 89 p 3

["Resolution on the Organization of the Work of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee—in accordance with Item 53 of the Statute—approves the "Regulations for the Work of the PZPR Central Committee and Central Committee Commissions, Secretariats, and Departments."

The PZPR Central Committee—in accordance with Item 52 of the Statute—approves the personnel composition of the Central Committee commissions that were established as a result of the decision made at the 10th plenum and the appointment of commission secretaries who are simultaneously chiefs of departments and secretariats, and of commission secretariats.

Warsaw, 31 March 1989.

Czarzasty Addresses Central Committee Plenum

LD0104093789 Warsaw PAP in English 0005 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, March 31—The PUWP reporting campaign held in the middle of the 5-year term comes to its end, PUWP CC Secretary Zygmunt Czarzasty told the 11th PUWP CC plenary meeting here today. The reporting meetings of POP (Basic Party Organisations) usually showed disappointment with the low pace of changes in Poland which can be seen mainly in the spiral of prices. They postulated clear definition of social and systemic aims of the economic reform and also of a new place of the party in the nation's life.

Individual talks held after the 10th plenary meeting prove that little of the essence of the new stage in the national agreement has reached the party members. The assessment of the state and possibilities of party work is full of criticism in individual talks, meetings, and reporting conferences. It is based on true phenomena: little and shrinking activity of a large portion of members and low consistency and effectiveness in the work of many party organisations.

Hence approval and recognition for the course of reforms in the party though, according to members and candidates participating in the talks and delegates to the conference, it is introduced too slowly and without determination.

All that has been said does not cancel or weaken the significance of an evident animation which occurred after the 10th CC plenary meeting in many party organisations and links.

The party reporting campaign will be followed by a national conference of delegates. The Political Bureau suggests to hold it in Warsaw, May 4-5, this year. With the national conference of delegates in 1989 the PUWP will enter the period of expanded political pluralism, a big Polish systemic experiment, Czarzasty said.

Youth Minister Interviewed on Roundtable Talks

AU0304140589 Vienna PROFIL in German 3 Apr 89 p 48

[Interview with Aleksander Kwasniewski, Polish minister of the Youth and Physical Culture Committee and "chairman of an interministerial political committee" for ideological reorientation, by Erhard Stackl in Warsaw: "No Quarrel at the Roundtable"; date not given]

[Text] PROFIL: In opposition circles you are compared to Imre Poszgay, the political reformist of the Hungarian leadership. Does this surprise you?

Kwasniewski: A little, even though I do not dislike this description. Neither Poszgay nor I doubt that profound reforms are necessary. Conditions must be established whereby cooperation between the reformist forces in the

party and the sensibly thinking part of the opposition becomes possible. I think this is possible in Poland. How this works in Hungary I will be able to discuss with Minister Poszgay on 12 April, because he will come to Poland at my invitation.

PROFIL: With the "negotiations at the roundtable," Poland's state and party leadership want to make the opposition accept responsibility. Are you able to do this?

Kwasniewski: We have long been thinking that we have to broaden the base of our government. Prime Minister Rakowski offered the opposition the post of deputy prime minister. It refused because this would have made it lose its identity. Following the concept of the roundtable, the opposition will participate in the Sejm and in the Senate, the two chambers of parliament, because it feels responsible for the development of this state. There it will have the opportunity to discuss all draft laws—or to block them.

PROFIL: But only with a delaying effect.

Kwasniewski: Every law passed by the Sejm can be rejected by the Senate; it then goes back to the Sejm, which can pass it only with a qualified majority.

PROFIL: However, this two-thirds majority will continue to be held by the communists with its allies.

Kwasniewski: This is still under discussion. I think the opposition is a constructive power, which does not want to paralyze the government. But I am in the minority. In my party there are great fears that the opposition wants to bring about a political confrontation in parliament. I, however, claim that the roundtable is condemned to succeed because the success of reform in Poland depends on it.

PROFIL: Is there not the danger that the opposition will be split, and that the militant opposition members will refuse to follow Walesa's appeals?

Kwasniewski: I think this cannot be avoided. One might even expect that after the elections Solidarity will be split, but there will also be a part of the party that will not accept the results of the roundtable. The decisive thing is: How strong is the common center?

PROFIL: How many percent would you expect it to gain in free elections?

Kwasniewski: Well, my feelings tell me—60 to 70 percent.

PROFIL: Do you think that Kuron, Michnik, or whoever the deputies will be, will vote for President Jaruzelski in the Sejm?

Kwasniewski: You have to ask them. For a few weeks I have been talking with Mr Kuron and Mr Michnik; they are people with very comprehensive political knowledge and a strong awareness of our country's history. Perhaps they are willing to accept that the state must be stabilized during this transitional period. Otherwise the decisions would be dictated by the people in the streets—and no one wants quarrels at the roundtable.

PROFIL: However, the opposition has clearly demanded free elections for the future. Will the Polish United Workers Party accept this, or will it demand further guarantees for itself?

Kwasniewski: There is no doubt that we are only at the beginning. The limits are only our country's stability and our responsibility for the stability of Europe. In any other respect the possibilities will grow year by year. Just now a law on associations is being passed; the independent trade unions will be permitted again. The question of new political parties will be put on the agenda soon. We want to establish a modern state in which the citizen has many opportunities of expression, whose form, however, is regulated. In 1980-81 it was Poland's misfortune that the stormy political discussions did not take place in parliament and in the parties but in the enterprises—and there they paralyzed the production process.

PROFIL: Why has this insight been gained only now, and why has the roundtable been established only now?

Kwasniewski: In 1981 the party affirmed its support for democratic reforms; perhaps Solidarity did not understand this chance at that time. Restructuring in the Soviet Union has doubtlessly removed many blockades—not so much political and military ones but psychological ones, because many people, who are older than I, are slaves to their own experiences. The church now is also different than it was 2,000 years ago or at the time of the Inquisition. Nevertheless, the humanistic church of today has preserved its symbols and its classics—the gospels. This also applied to socialism—it can be adjusted to the new conditions. What has to be discussed is the scope of the changes.

PROFIL: Poland also hopes to get more money from the West because of its reforms.

Kwasniewski: The West has been waiting for the relegalization of Solidarity—now it is being relegalized. It has been waiting for an understanding with the opposition—this will come about. What else does it want? Our withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact? I studied during the 1970's and never accepted the principle of the "iron curtain." During vacations I visited Germany, Austria, and Scandinavia, and I have received friends from there. In the West, however, there still seem to be politicians of the older generation, for whom Europe ends at the Elbe River or at the Oder River. For our generation these borders no longer exist. We consider ourselves citizens of Europe.

Czarzasty on Plant Party Organizations, Strikes
AU3103165789 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Mar 89 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Zygmunt Czarzasty, secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, by Anna Pawlowska: "Effectiveness Is a Gauge of Policy"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Pawlowska] The workplace party aktiv is faced with a new practical situation, one of the magnitude of trade unions. This gives rise to some fears and, to be sure, rather more doubts....

[Czarzasty] There is surely no one in today's Poland who is free of doubts. It is not possible to foresee everything in advance, so it is better to reckon with a variety of possibilities. I want to believe that, once it has been registered, the new Solidarity will not repeat the mistakes of the old union. Then—as a genuine trade union—it will find its appropriate place in the workplace, the place assigned it by the work force. I do not think that it is the party's job to interfere in matters between unions. However, there are two truths that should be recalled and emphasized with particular force today: A party member, wherever he is, has a duty to act in accordance with the party line, and the party always—and this also applies to the workplace—opposes attempts to break or circumvent existing laws. However, on the whole I am an optimist. After all, Solidarity's members in factories and plants will not be some kind of satanic envoy. They will be people who are already present in the workplace, people who live the lives of the work force, and who share its concerns and aspirations. So, I am sure that in many workplaces cooperation between the party and all trade unions (who is to say whether there will not be more than two unions) will evolve entirely harmoniously. This will not only depend on the trade unions, but will also depend on plant party organizations. I would warn workplace party members against excessive suspicion. We are already present in the workplace, whereas Solidarity—in a legal form—is still to appear. We should not be biased in our assessment of it, but judge it according to its actions and policy statements.

[Pawlowska] However, it would be easier to be optimistic if the economic situation were better, if it did not push people toward demanding higher wages, toward strike action.... This prompts a further provocative question: Can the party participate in strikes?

[Czarzasty] [Passage omitted] I would like to make things very clear with regard to the legality of strikes. The party should, of course, be unequivocal in its opposition to wildcat strikes, strikes that are organized without the legal procedures for resolving collective disputes being observed. Almost all the current strikes are of this kind. This is because these legal procedures were designed for better times. Observance of these procedures requires patience and various steps. Having been trained and having worked as a lawyer, I do of course consider a law to be something holy until it is repealed. However, I cannot close my eyes and ears to what is happening round about me in everyday life. That is why what I would expect of party organizations in today's strike-bound plants is that they try to maintain appropriate standards in strike conduct—maintain calm, ensure that demands are realistic, and encourage a readiness to negotiate and reach agreement quickly. All that I have just said does not have the slightest bearing on strikes of a political nature, which we have not, incidentally, had to deal with recently. In the case of political strikes, the workplace party organization's position must be completely unequivocal and must be one of resolute condemnation. [passage omitted]

Deputy Bender on Sejm Debate, Roundtable
PM0304101889 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 10 Mar 89 p 4

[Interview with Sejm Deputy Professor Ryszard Bender, historian and head of Catholic University of Lublin Department of Modern History, by DZIENNIK ZACHODNI correspondent Lukasz Wyrzykowski; date, place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] He was a deputy to the Seventh Sejm of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], and he is a deputy to the present, Ninth Sejm. Reporters accredited in Wiejska Street have always regarded him as one of the most colorful personalities among the deputies. Someone has established that he initiates a record number of parliamentary polemics and submits the most written questions. He is widely known for his independent opinions. He is Ryszard Bender, professor of modern history at the Catholic University of Lublin and author of many academic publications, mostly concerning the interwar period.

[Wyrzykowski] In a recent interview before the start of the roundtable meetings, you spoke very cautiously about its probable outcome. Have you not changed your opinion now, after several weeks of roundtable talks?

[Bender] You are presumably thinking about the interview I gave to TYGODNIK KULTURALNY. Well, I said then that I believed in its success provided it did not stop at minimalist solutions. I reiterated that opinion in a Sejm speech (of 24 February—L. Wyrzykowski), saying that I noticed a tendency to take precipitous action and implement far too makeshift solutions in our pursuit of the state of affairs which we call consensus these days. A Polish proverb says that haste comes from the devil. I believe—to give just one example—that Sejm elections should be prepared in a way which would exclude any suspicion that their main objective might be just to coopt an additional group of people to the existing team.

[Wyrzykowski] But do you not think that a considerable proportion of our people are by now very tired of all these debates about ways and means of "mending the affairs of the commonweal"? Especially as our immediate, daily reality leaves such a lot to be desired?

[Bender] It is no revelation to state that our worst handicap now is the poverty of our society and our state. But since all the forces involved in the present Polish talks maintain that radical changes are essential, we will probably eventually arrive at a consensus.

[Wyrzykowski] Indeed, everybody agrees that changes are inevitable. The party has changed, as has the side called Lech Walesa's Citizens Committee. Even so, the televised reports from the talks make it clear that they are not going smoothly. Do you see any solution to this complex and tangled situation that has arisen over many years?

[Bender] Not only do I see a solution, I have also been talking about it—in the Sejm forum among other places. We must go back to the Polish Committee of National Liberation [PKWN] manifesto, which over the whole history of the PPR has served as an ornament to decorate the system rather than a consistently pursued and implemented political program. The manifesto declares the equality of the three sectors—state, private, and cooperative. We all know only too well how that equality appeared in real life for more than 40 years, and we still suffer its consequences today. I see a consensus in terms of a political compromise whereby none of the sides involved gains precedence over others. It is high time economics stopped being subordinate to ideology. State or cooperative factories must be run by qualified experts, not political activists. Let us at long last say it clearly and unequivocally: The present economic morass is a direct consequence of the domination of ideology over economics during the whole postwar period.

[Wyrzykowski] Virtually all Poles are involved today in discussions and arguments over political and economic matters. The great national argument, or dialogue—the latter sounding more optimistic—seems to me to be lacking in one essential aspect: the question of the crisis of moral values, principles, attitudes, and human dignity. Today any enterprising wheeler-dealer, any sharp operator or charlatan carries his head high.

[Bender] I agree that moral issues such as work ethics are in decline today. But this is the result of a conscious and specific policy pursued for 40 years. I do not intend to absolve our society, but if people were repeatedly told that everything in the state belonged to them—indeed, that the state itself belonged to them—and if at the same time the long-established system of moral principles were replaced by a veritable web of nonsense, could we have expected any other reaction?

But I believe Polish society has not yet succumbed to the relativism of ethical attitudes to the same degree as certain Western societies have. Opportunistic attitudes are not as widespread as that: I myself still often encounter examples of marvelous human generosity and selflessness. Being a Slavonic nation, we are given to emotionalism and idealistic outlooks. We are not as rationalistic in our attitudes—in both the positive and the negative meaning of the term—as many other societies.

[Wyrzykowski] I believe that your declarations are colored by a certain idealism, or perhaps by a Christian love for your fellow beings. Application of the evangelical principles of forgiveness and tolerance should be the rule in the Catholic Church. Unfortunately—and I say this as a believer—we often hear from church pulpits words which have little in common with Christ's teaching. They exacerbate the already tense atmosphere and foment hatred. I cannot claim that the rule which demands that I "turn the other cheek" appeals to me much, but "sowing the wind" certainly does not become the church.

[Bender] A popular saying has it that the clergy and the army reflect the condition of the whole society. They highlight its reality, as it were. If the reality of the families which produce the clergy and the military is one of intolerance, this becomes reflected in these circles. In any case, we should be talking not of the church but rather of the clergy. This is today a group totaling tens of thousands of people, to which the law of large numbers applies. This states that there must be a variety of widely differing individuals in such a large population. That variety inevitably includes people who are not very good at representing the church's traditional mission, which consists in teaching us to recognize the temporal good which will lead us to the eternal good.

[Wyrzykowski] You are a Catholic, that is, a person of deep humility, and yet in Sejm circles you are universally regarded as a parliamentary "enfant terrible." On the one hand you are bound by the commandment to be charitable, even in the face of most abysmal stupidity; on the other, we have Professor Bender the merciless, belligerent, provocative polemicist....

[Bender] But the matter at issue here is our conscience! My belligerence and provocativeness stem from my determination to act according to certain basic rules. I have always believed that things are altogether too quiet in our Sejm. After all, parliamentary activity consists in the clashing of opinions, and these can often be extreme. I must confess that there have been times when I fully intended to provoke some animation in those grandiose benches and thereby demonstrate that we are the actors in that theater, not a passive audience. It is a place where certain questions must be formulated in a sharp, provocative way so that they can be clearly heard outside and

resound throughout society. On the other hand, the debate conducted within commissions should always lead to finding a resultant path to a compromise.

But we Poles are determined to run things differently here, as in most other areas of life. Throughout the world parliamentary debates are extremely dynamic, and the deep involvement of the people elected through a public vote is clearly demonstrated, while the debate within parliamentary commissions is conducted in a calm, civilized, negotiatory manner. With us, commission meetings are at times run in such a militant spirit that one spark is enough to ignite most unparliamentary altercations, and members frequently take umbrage against one another. On the other hand, the public can see for itself that the Sejm's debating hall often remains in a state of peaceful slumber.

Of course the Ninth Sejm is already a very different thing. It is hard to keep count of all the dissenting votes, clashes of opinions, and bold written questions. I remember the time when I was deputy to the Seventh Sejm: There were 460 deputies and... over the 4 years we stayed in office there were only six dissenting votes, including four submitted by myself....

[Wyrzykowski] At the time you decided to stand for the Ninth Sejm, many circles in our country, including Catholic ones, followed the rule which was politely called the right of nonparticipation in the official, prosystem sociopolitical life, or, less politely, the rule of boycott. You refused to take advantage of that form of protest....

[Bender] Yes. Many people believed that that institution should have been boycotted. But I was of the opinion that the absent are always in the wrong and that we must not let political life languish in monotony. At the same time I heard from sources close to eminent ecclesiastical circles that as I had clearly managed to keep my upright stance during the Seventh Sejm, it was a guarantee that I would remain true to myself also for the duration of the Ninth Sejm. Naturally church authorities never express their opinions directly: You can only guess whether or not you are granted their "nihil obstat." Have I fulfilled my mission?

[Wyrzykowski] "God is sure to bless those who arrive at an agreement." It is difficult to believe in the feasibility of such universal agreement if one thinks along more pragmatic lines. What accord is possible...

[Bender] We can differ on a great number of points, from the cut of our suits to the ways we organize our time, and a host of political issues. Nevertheless, let us all try to make all our differences—which, after all, can enrich the ways we perceive our complex reality—serve the good of our country and of the nation to which we all belong. From my school days I still recall Cicero's maxim: "In dubis libertas, in necesoris unitas"—that is, "In doubt, freedom; in need, unity."

[Wyrzykowski] Thank you.

Urban Holds Washington News Conference

LD0304225289 Warsaw PAP in English
2133 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Washington, April 3—Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, holding a press conference at the National Press Club here stated that he "left Poland more or less 10 days ago and there is a big chance that in three days he would return to a country of very different political relations."

Urban assessed the to-date results of the "round table" as advantageous in their political layer and disconcerting as regards economic-social matters. If one were to put into effect all the categorical demands of the opposition in the economic field, the state budget would have to increase four fold overnight, the spokesman said, adding that automatic indexation of prices and wages could only increase inflation.

The transformations taking place in Poland differ from those in Hungary or the Soviet Union first and foremost in that they are taking place in the form of orderly negotiations with various branches of the opposition, in that political agreement is being elaborated at the moment for the transitional period from the to-date forms of government, and certain parliamentarian democracy based on political pluralism, Urban stated. These are very difficult and tough negotiations which have not been concluded yet, he said.

Another meeting between Lech Walesa and Internal Affairs Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak is taking place today with a view to surmounting the last difficulties, stumbling blocks in the way to reaching a political contract. If this meeting ends successfully, the "round table" should end on Wednesday. Political agreement should be reached with "Solidarnosc" and other branches of the opposition but also with the left-wing opposition because one could term the existing trade unions as such. The agreement should be reached as to how to hold the upcoming elections, on setting up a Senate and the post of president, registering "Solidarnosc" and various groupings and opposition clubs.

Replying to a question put by a representative of Radio Free Europe, Urban confirmed that he intended to run for a deputy's seat in the upcoming elections to the Sejm from the share of seats allotted to non-aligned people, meaning that he would not be forwarded by any political party.

Bogdan Kipling, the owner of a press agency, wanted to know whether there were plans to change the constitutional entry about the leading role of the party. Urban acknowledged that such a clause existed in the Constitution and that the new parliament would start work on a new constitution or amendments to the hitherto one. It is impossible for me to say in what way the role of political

parties in general and the role of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] in particular will be defined in the Constitution but one can envisage that this formula will be changed in some way, the spokesman pointed out.

Answering Kipling's question whether Urban thinks that "the Brezhnev's doctrine is dead," the latter said that the Polish Government had never made up such a doctrine in relations to any country, and therefore Kipling's choice of the addressee of this question was not the best one. "What I know, is only that Brezhnev is dead, and as long as he lived, he was stating that he had not formulated any doctrine," Urban said.

Kipling asked also about armament and disarmament issues. In his reply, Urban emphasized the new Soviet moves in the unilateral reduction of conventional armed forces. "Poland is also reducing her armed forces and making them more defence-oriented," said the spokesman.

The BALTIMORE SUN asked whether the expanding of the range of Soviet-American talks by the East European issues would be greeted by the Polish Government with anxiety or with satisfaction. Answering this, Urban said that was difficult for him to imagine the subject range of these talks, as there existed a precise document defining relations in Europe in general and also these in the Eastern part of the continent, namely the CSCE [words indistinct] have no influence on the subjects discussed by Gorbachev and Bush. Poland would not be averse to the two powers' discussion on the issues of our region. I guess that your question is related to some articles published by the U.S. press, which say that Washington is contemplating an idea to give the USSR a guarantee of the U.S. nonintervention in East Europe, if the USSR does not interfere in the reforms carried by the socialist countries, Urban stated.

"It seems to me that all this is not relevant to the reality of East Europe. The Polish experience of at least the recent three years has taught us that the USSR does not interfere in the processes under way in Poland by giving the least piece advice or opinion. We receive advice rather from the U.S., of which not every piece is bad, but some are naive," Urban stated.

Urban Comments on New York Meetings

LD0404091789 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban continues his visit to the United States. As we have already reported, Minister Urban was received by Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general.

[Begin Urban recording] The secretary general will come to Poland in a month's time. I briefed him about the events in Poland. My stay in New York is coming to an end. I met here mostly with the press, but not the press alone. I also had talks with some distinguished, as I would put it, business politicians [politycy gaspodarczy], because these are more than businessmen. I heard some good counsel on how to act in the U.S. market in order to improve economic relations with Poland, but this is not my line. I also had a rather exotic conversation with the highest authority of [Radio] Free Europe. I tried to persuade him to make our relations more civilized. I had the impression, however, that Free Europe's highest authority lives not in contemporary times, but in a somewhat distant past, so I cannot boast of finding common ground on any issue. [end recording]

Jaruzelski, Malinowski Attend PRON Meeting

LD3103042289 Warsaw PAP in English 2331 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, March 30—The National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) held a meeting here today in the presence of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Roman Malinowski. The main topic discussed was the evaluation of the bills now studied by the Sejm (parliament) which are to provide grounds for sweeping systemic changes, building a new social order in Poland, greater role of citizens in making state decisions.

The discussion focused on the idea that the aim of this extensive state reform should first of all be reinforcement of the basic values of the Polish reason of state, reflecting the differentiation of the Polish people, coordination of its activities and efforts for the good of this country.

The National Council adopted a statement which sums up the course of the discussion. The discussants adopted a resolution in which they ask the links and councils of the movement to pay special attention while focusing on the important problems of Poland and the community they work for.

Prime Minister Rakowski Visits Plonsk 3 Apr

LD0304205889 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, March [as received] 3—It has been said of late that nothing can be done in Poland, wailing is repeated about an all-encompassing stagnation, unwillingness to act energetically. Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski had an opportunity to find out that such is not the case everywhere when he paid a several-hour visit to Plonsk, north of Warsaw today.

As was the case during his visit to Deblin a month ago, the premier did not announce his arrival earlier on. From the talks which Rakowski held with the authorities of the town and region, one can draw a conclusion that their work is efficient and effective.

The several-hour visit to Plonsk showed that not always and not everywhere are we dealing with people who have lost heart, given up.

United Peasant Party Holds Plenum on Tasks

LD3104222089 Warsaw PAP in English
2128 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, March 31—The 5th plenary meeting of the UPP (United Peasant Party) Central Committee, held here today, dealt with the UPP tasks in the implementation of the political and economic reforms. Chairman of the UPP Central Committee Roman Malinowski inaugurated the debate.

While delivering the report of UPP CC its member and Secretary Bogdan Krolewski recalled that the UPP consistently supported and acted in the name of extensive economic, political, and structural changes in Poland. We estimate, he said, that the process of democratisation in the social and political life today is more advanced than reforms in the economy.

The present situation, the report reads, is particularly heavy on farmers who have to buy increasingly expensive production means and sell their products at rigid official prices. The justified disappointment of farmers with their deteriorating economic and welfare situation aggravates and shows up in protest actions. If prolonged, this can be dangerous not only to rural community and agriculture but also to the entire nation and economy because it threatens with market collapse, greater economic hardship and, in consequence, an outbreak of public anger. Only quick introduction of market rules in the food complex can successfully fend off the adverse trends in agriculture and rural areas.

We are also worried by the fact that the problems are not adquately understood at the round table.

Poland has tried for the third time already, after regaining independence in 1918, to introduce political pluralism. The round table is such an effort. It provides grounds for quicker social, political, and economic reforms. The conference is surrounded by much hope but also scepticism and even disbelief. As a matter of fact, the round table has shown that concepts of various orientations can be reconciled and this is a new, optimistic situation.

The conference has proved, however, that it is easy to achieve agreement on intentions, postulates, and whatever involves a reduction of previous powers of the coalition or sharing them between the coalition and opposition. It is quite different when sharing responsibility is involved. It is difficult to persaude all the sides to take on responsibility for the economy. Not everyone wants to admit it a hard fact that there is no chance for reaching economic equilibrium without all the people choosing modesty in their demands which go beyond the present paying abilities.

The report reads that the normative acts of systemic nature, drafted by the Council of State, discussed at the round table and recently examined by the Sejm, are often convergent with UPP's previous considerations and proposals. We then propose, CC secretary stressed, that the UPP deputy floor support in further legislation the package of issues included in the proposed constitutional amendments, that is, the introduction of presidency, Senate, and the new election rules.

Information about the current economic situation in Poland was presented by UPP CC Presidium member, Vice-Premier Kazimierz Olesiak. The Council of Ministers' Economic Committee will possibly soon consider the conception of regionalisation in the agrarian policy and then it will start its implementaiton. We plan a simultaneous development of small industry in the country to help smaller farmers find extra incomes, he said.

The UPP's basic tasks in implementing the political and economic reforms have been described in the resolution adopted by the plenary meeting. The text of the resolution will be published in the coming days.

Adopts Resolution

LD0104171589 Warsaw PAP in English
1632 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 1—The 5th plenary meeting of UPP (United Peasant Party) CC [Central Committee] which held its debates here on March 31 adopted a resolution defining the party's tasks in the implementation of political and economic reforms.

The resolution reads in part: "At present, society in Poland has a historical chance to implement reforms aimed at the building of a new social, political and economic order based on the humanistic values, rights and civic duties. The party pledges to take firm actions to materialize these goals. UPP CC acknowledges the arrangements made at the round table will provide basis for political solutions while appropriate state administration, economic and self- government bodies will make sovereign decisions.

"UPP CC calls on all sides working at the round table to voice the readiness to participate in making decisions and to bear responsibility for them."

The resolution has said that the outcome of the economic reforms are slim. UPP CC speaks in favour of consistent actions on the part of the government aimed to eliminate inflation, to solve the problems of the so called overhang and the inflationary gap. The resolution said that the situation in farming worsens alarmingly. UPP CC understands the protests of farmers who demand better economic conditions for their production.

UPP CC committed deputies, UPP members to support new systemic solutions, to actively work in the Sejm on draft amendments to Poland's Constitution put forth by the Council of State, draft electoral laws to the Sejm and

Senate moved by the government and draft for amending the law on trade unions, the draft of a new law on trade unions of private farmers and the law on associations.

The resolution of the 5th plenum said that the materialization of the principle of the coalition character required the creation of fully equal-right relations between the coalition members i.e. UPP, DP [Democratic Party] and PUWP [Polish United Worker's Party].

Pathfinders Union Elects Grzebyk Leader

LD3103035189 Warsaw PAP in English 2240 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, March 30—On the third day of the 26th Congress of the Polish Pathfinders Union (ZHP) the delegates continued today the plenary discussion on the organizations programme. They also elected the union's highest authorities for the coming years. The congress chose, under new election regulations, Krzysztof Grzebyk, the to-date 31-year-old ZHP branch head in Rzeszow (south-eastern Poland) for ZHP's new leader.

The sense of modern Pathfinder's Movement lies in recognizing the right for its diversity, the newly elected ZHP leader told PAP. It holds place for both scouting tradition lovers and for those whose challenge is in programming computers. These fields and other ones which are somewhere in between cannot, naturally, be a goal for themselves, but an attractive method, an attempt at approaching the pathfinders ideal. Everybody who genuinely wants it, who wants to work for children and the youth has real and potential chances of finding their place in ZHP. I am open for talks with everybody who wants to consolidate, develop, or change ZHP for the sake of the supreme goal, being children's weal, but I will oppose attempts at introducing divisions into the union, Grzebyk said.

Passes 'Pluralistic' Resolutions

LD0104174889 Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 1 apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 1—The 26th Congress of the Polish Pathfinders' Union (ZHP) ended debates here today passing programmatic and organizational documents which seal the changes that open the union to the contemporary problems and give it a pluralistic, public character.

In the final hours of its debates the congress passed three stances and a programmatic resolution which addresses the most important challenges facing ZHP today and in future.

One of the stances called "our declaration" stresses that ZHP is going to be a public, non-political organization observing the principles of tolerance. The congress is also against spreading of political divisions onto children and adolescents.

A stance on the relations between ZHP and the church was also adopted. We consider, the document reads, the priestly activity among Pathfinders as the church's internal affair. We perceive a possibility for the union's participation in the church's charity.

Jaruzelski Receives Mongolian Official

LD0204195889 Warsaw PAP in English 1657 GMT 2 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 2—A delegation of the Party Control Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) headed by MPRP CC [Central Committee] Political Bureau member and Chairman of the Control Committee Bandzragchiyn Lamjav has visited Poland at the invitation from the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Central Control and Audit Commission.

The head of the Mongolian delegation was received by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The delegation held many talks with the leadership of the PUWP Control and Audit Commission, was briefed on the organizational structure, tasks and methods of comission's activity, and exchanged views and experiences.

PZPR's Stepien on Italian Party Congress

AU3103171489 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Mar 89 p 6

[Interview with Marian Stepien, secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, by Waldemar Kedaj: "We Are Moving Toward the Same Goal"; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Kedaj] You headed the Polish United Workers Party delegation to the recent 18th Congress of the Italian Communist Party. What is your assessment of the significance of the congress? What is your assessment of it in light of Polish experience?

[Stepien] The congress showed that the Italian Communist Party [PCI] has deepened its road toward democracy, and that it is orienting itself toward reforms leading to social justice, but without entailing revolutionary changes. In a word, it is moving toward the realization of the dream of a socialist society—a just society in which people are equal, human rights are observed, and the natural environment is protected.

As I listened to the report delivered by Comrade Achille Occhetto and to other congress speeches, I noticed that the PCI and our party actually have a great deal in common. It is as if we were both heading toward the same thing, but from two different directions. The Italian party is overcoming obstacles and barriers in its way that are characteristic of a capitalist system. We are moving toward the same goal, but from another direction, which involves discarding the defects that still exist

in the socialist system. As a result, despite obvious difference stemming from different historical conditions, we are striving toward the same goal and moving closer together.

This is particularly apparent in light of recent decisions made by our party—I am thinking of the changes that have taken place since the 10th plenum. It is significant that these parallels were also noticed by the PCI activists with whom I spoke. This was reflected in the increased, sympathetic interest in what is currently happening in Poland, the "roundtable," the system that will be produced by the upcoming elections, and the latest changes in the party. Actually, Polish affairs were always better understood in Italy than in other Western countries, but now there is an even better, striking understanding of our affairs, as well as sympathy and support for our changes. In a word, a lot was said during my talks on the subject of Poland, and visits, trips, and exchanges of delegations were recalled.

[Kedaj] I was just going to say that the USSR, Poland, and Hungary were frequently mentioned at the congress in a positive way. This surely means that we can expect our contacts to develop more rapidly now?

[Stepien] It is true that positive comments of this kind were made in Comrade Occhetto's report and in other congress speeches. I can remember that at the last PCI Congress Polish affairs were passed over in complete silence, and at the time this was considered evidence of treating us "mildly".... Today, the restructuring process in the Soviet Union and the changes taking place in Poland and Hungary are being followed with interest and sympathy, which means that one can expect our contacts to be stepped up in the future. My meetings in Rome also attested to this. All the people I spoke to, including Comrade Occhetto and Bettino Craxi, head of the Italian Socialist Party, asked me to convey their regards to General Jaruzelski and wished our party success on the new road mapped out by the 10th plenum.

These were not trite remarks, but very clear evidence of the fact that an improvement is taking place in our relations and that favorable prospects are opening up for closer cooperation with both the communist and socialist parties. We want to expand our contacts with both parties, just as we want to maintain friendly cooperation with the Italian state as a whole. However, these two very important left-wing Italian parties and our party are moving closer together. Contacts will undoubtedly increase in the future. [passage omitted]

Ceausescu Grants Interview to Egyptian Paper

AU3003174289 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Mar 89 pp 1, 5

["Interview Granted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Egyptian Daily AL-MISAA," in Bucharest on 6 March]

[Text] As has been reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 6 March received Samir Rajab, chief editor of the Egyptian daily newspaper AL-MISAA, to whom he granted the following interview:

[Rajab] Esteemed Mr President, your life and activities are inseparably linked to Romania's modern history. It is known that, especially in the past 25 years, your country has undergone vigorous development in all areas. Would you please speak about the main achievements of the Romanian people in that period and about the major targets for 1989 and the future.

[Ceausescu] This year Romania is celebrating the 45th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. Great revolutionary changes have been wrought in our country during this period. One can say that we have traveled through several historical stages—from a Romania with a bourgeois-landlord system to a comprehensively developed socialist society.

In 1945 Romania was a poorly developed country with an incipient industry and, one could say, a rudimentary agriculture. As a matter of fact, some 80 percent of the population was active in agriculture. Today Romania is an industrial-agrarian country boasting a vigorous, modern, and developed industry, and a socialist agriculture that has realized great achievements. Today Romania's industrial output is 120 times larger than 45 years ago, while agricultural yields are more than eightfold. The national revenue has increased more than 36 times. On this basis, we have ensured our country's development as a whole and an improved material and cultural standard of living for our people.

Certainly, figures alone do not always reflect the total reality. We have paid great attention to the balanced development of the basic branches of the national economy and the balanced distribution of industry to all our country's areas. Beginning with 1965—in the wake of the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP)—we placed particular stress on creating new industrial areas and platforms, as one of the essential conditions for improving the general level of civilization. At the same time, we paid great attention to scientific, educational, and cultural activities starting from the premise that socioeconomic development and raising the general standard of living and level of civilization can be accomplished only on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and through a higher levelof knowledge and culture of the whole nation.

At this point, we are working to implement the provisions of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, that has to ensure Romania's transition to a new stage of development—the stage of a medium-developed country—and I can say that what we have achieved so far entitles us to state that we will implement this target by 1990.

On this basis, we propose to achieve the strategic aim of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in the 1991-95 5-year plan, and up to the year 2000. For this purpose, we want to give priority to the intensive development of the branches of the national economy and to ensuring a balanced development of all sectors. At the same time, in the next 5-year plan our aim is to place stress on the organizational framework and modernization of all branches of activity on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology. We want our industry to manufacture products that can compare with the best such products in the world in terms of quality and technical features. In some areas we have proposed to manufacture even better products than those achieved at the world level. In this sense, we are channeling and concentrating the potential of the research activity in all areas in this direction. We propose and we wish to improve the level of knowledge of our working people, and of our people in general, on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology, so that Romania may become a vigorous force of progress, science, and culture.

On this basis, we want to ensure constant improvement in the standard of living of our people, this being the main purpose and aim of the party policy and the essence of the socialist society, which we are building in Romania.

I would also like to mention the fact that, along with the development of industry and of other branches of activity, we have paid particular attention to tremendous sociocultural construction and establishments. Within this framework, we have buil: a large number of dwellings. We propose to solve—in general terms—the housing problem by 1995, so that by 2000 we will be able to ensure a 14 square meter dwelling for each resident, apart from annexes. What we have achieved so far is a guarantee that we will successfully achieve this goal.

Thus, by the end of the current millenium, we want Romania to become a vigorous country, that is developed from every point of view, and a country that will ensure its people dignified working and living conditions!

[Rajab] Mr President, we would like to know your opinion on the essential changes that have taken place so far with a view to perfecting and better organizing the activity of the Romanian state and society, and the political and socioeconomic activity, compared with the reforms that are taking place in a number of other socialist countries. Does Romania have similar concerns for the future?

[Ceausescu] Along with the development of the forces of production, of industry, agriculture, and of the other socioeconomic sectors, we have paid particular attention to perfecting the leadership and planning activities, and to developing workers revolutionary democracy.

We begin from the realization that socialism is being built with the people and for the people and that, for this purpose, we must achieve a broad democratic framework that will ensure the active participation of all social strata and of the whole nation in adopting and implementing decisions and in the country's development.

As far back as 1965, we eliminated numerous negative situations, we put a halt to cliches, to the idea of a "unique pattern" of building socialism, and we came to the conclusion that in socioeconomic development we must start from general objective laws, as well as from the specific conditions in Romania. We have introduced the principles of self-management and self-administration in all areas. We have set up the working people's councils in enterprises and institutions, as collective managerial bodies, within which the proportion of workers amounts to at least 30 percent. We have turned the general meetings of working people—the supreme bodies of owners and producers—into bodies that make the decisions in each unit and for all activities.

Along with this, at the national level, we have set up new democratic bodies—the congress of working people in industry and other sectors, and the congress of agriculture—which take place once every 5 years. Each is expected to have an attendance of 11,000 people. They will elect the national councils, which are remain active between congresses. We also have the congress of science and education, and the congress of culture—national forums, which are attended by 5,000-7,000 people, who also elect the standing managerial bodies.

At the same time, we have perfected the system of the state bodies and we have strengthened the role of the Grand National Assembly and of people's councils. We have introduced a broad democratic system of nominating several candidates for one deputy mandate. Today in Romania the democratic state bodies and the workers democratic bodies constitute an inseparable whole that ensures the broad participation of our people in the leadership of all activities.

We can say that at this point there is no other framework to ensure our people's direct participation—to such an extent—in the democratic leadership of our country in the most varied forms!

Our aim is certainly to constantly perfect this activity. As a matter of fact, we have proceeded from the fact that the forms of leadership must always bear in mind the development of society and respond to the people's needs. What is very good at one point, may no longer match the new realities after a certain time has elapsed. It is therefore necessary that in this area, too—as in fact in the development of the economy, science, and culture—we should always bear in mind the need to constantly perfect and modernize activities in accordance with new developments and the new achievements of science and of human knowledge in general.

Everything we achieve and we propose to achieve is designed to serve the general interest of the whole nation, to ensure a constant improvement in the level of development, but also in the material and cultural standard of living of our people. Only under such conditions and closely linked with the people will we ensure Romania's constant march forward!

[Rajab] Speaking about the way in which your elections are taking place, what is being done to ensure that those who have been elected are, indeed, the most competent people?

[Ceausescu] In the case of the managerial cadres in state bodies, including those in the economy, several candidates, e.g. a minimum of three, are nominated—as stipulated by the law—and those elected are the ones the working collectives view as the best ones. Similarly, the candidates for the mandate of deputy are nominated by the political and professional organizations, including the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization—an organization that incorporates nonparty member citizens—and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front that rallies all social organizations and forces in our country. These candidates are discussed in people's meetings and will be nominated only if these meetings accept their candidacy. This procedure is followed by the vote, which is decisive.

[Rajab] Esteemed Mr President, from the very beginning you have consistently worked to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Egyptian people and our president believe that you are a source of wisdom and moderation.

Bearing in mind Romania's many contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israeli leadership last year, a year in which a number of important events took place such as the PLO assuming political responsibility for the West Bank, the declaration of the Palestinian State, 'Arafat's speech to the United Nations, the cessation of hostilities in the Gulf, and the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon, we would like to know your opinion on the events I have just mentioned. Do you think that under the new conditions there is a real chance for beginning a dialogue between the PLO and Israel in order to bring peace to this area? What could Romania's contribution be in this respect?

[Ceausescu] Romania has always advocated and continues to advocate a solution to the problems in the Middle East and, in fact, the solution of all problems and conflicts solely by negotiations. We can say now that

events have demonstrated the correctness of this position adopted by Romania. The very solution of the problems in Egypt and Israel through negotiation clearly demonstrates that this is the only genuine road.

As is well known, an intensive and manysided activity is carried out at this point to organize an international conference with the participation of all countries concerned, including the PLO and the newly established Palestinian state. We believe that the changes that have occurred in this area, the positions adopted by the PLO and by the other Arab countries, as well as the fact that the world realizes the need for an international conference, creates prospects for finding a global solution to the Middle East problems.

True, Israel is still holding certain very rigid positions. However, I believe that Israel will also understand that it is in its interest—as it is in the interest of all countries in the Middle East—to achieve a just and lasting peace, and to solve the Palestinian problem on the basis of self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

As far as the problems in Lebanon are concerned, to a certain extent they are certainly influenced by the current conflict, but also by other causes. It is necessary for all Lebanese forces to proceed from the need to preserve the integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon.

We have hailed the cessation of the Iran-Iraq war. In this case, too, we have always advocated a solution by negotiation and we believe that the two countries should do all they can to achieve a lasting peace, this being in the interest of both countries, of all states in the area, but also in the interest of world peace in general.

As far as Romania is concerned, it will do all it can—as it has done so far—and it will work to contribute to the solution of all problems in that area and throughout the world by negotiation!

[Rajab] Mr President, in your opinion, can the international peace conference be convened this year? We would also like to know what you think of the fact that, although the PLO has recognized Resolutions 242 and 338, Israel continues to hold a rigid position.

[Ceausescu] The international situation and the quasi-unanimous acceptance of the need for an international conference create the necessary conditions for organizing this conference in the shortest possible time. However, it is difficult to say how long it will be before it is held. What I can say, however, is that the sooner it is organized the greater the possibility of arriving at acceptable solutions for all sides concerned. Prolonging this situation for too long, failing to convene the conference and to begin negotiations may have negative consequences. International events change rapidly enough; new problems crop up and therefore everything must be done to convene this conference as soon as possible.

As far as Israel's position toward the PLO initiatives and statements is concerned, I have already said that Israel's reservations and, in fact, rejection of negotiations with the PLO are incomprehensible. However, I believe that this is rather a momentary position—as it were, a tactical position—and that Israel will understand that it has to go to negotiations, to the international conference, and it has to accept the PLO and the newly established Palestinian state as direct partners; this certainly includes the Palestinians in the country as has—in fact—been pointed out by PLO Chairman 'Arafat.

[Rajab] Through its implications and consequences, the international economic crisis, particularly huge foreign debts, causes serious and lasting harm primarily to developing countries. We witness the continuous broadening of the gap between rich and poor countries. Mister President, how do you envisage a realistic and substantive solution to this serious problem confronting the international community today?

[Ceausescu] The international economic crisis and the continuously deteriorating situation of developing countries is the result of the overall international policy. The economic crisis is directly determined by the huge military expenditures that have taken away and continue to take away more than $1 thousand billion annually from economic activities, and it is also the result of the financial policy and the pricing policy of international monopolies and developed imperialist countries. All these things have increased and continue to increase the gaps between rich and poor countries

It is obvious that this situation cannot continue much longer. As a matter of fact, the latest events in some greatly indebted developing countries are proof of this.

A solution must be found to the problems of underdevelopment and, within this framework, to the foreign debt problem, through an accord between developed and developing countries. Romania has suggested and continues to advocate an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations Organization. New interstate relations should be built on the principles of equality, equity, and mutual advantage, in order to achieve the so-called new international economic order.

It seems that, also in this respect, the truth is beginning to be grasped—even by some developed countries—that it is high time for a new approach to these issues, because without eliminating underdevelopment, without finding overall solutions to the foreign debt issue, and without achieving new economic relations, the general development of the world economy—including the economy of developed countries—will be in question. We have reached a period of increasing interdependence among countries, among various regions of the world, and also among rich and poor countries, thus actions are being required to achieve new relations that can ensure the progress of all countries, and particularly can ensure the

elimination of underdevelopment and the socioeconomic progress of backward countries. This is in keeping with the interest of each nation, of the world economy, of the development of each county, and in the interest of peace and international cooperation!

[Rajab] Esteemed Mr President, as concerns the actions and discussions regarding the halt of the arms race and the elimination of weapons, the conference on the ban of chemical weapons has recently concluded in Paris. We would like to ask you to share with our readers the views, concepts, and the proposals of your country in connection with the continuation of the real and complete disarmament process, which was the subject of Romania's declaration presented to the Paris conference, a declaration that enjoyed the approval of an important number of states, among them many Arab countries.

[Ceausescu] As regards the international political situation, we believe that some positive steps have been made toward negotiations and toward the finalization of some accords on the issue of intermediate-range nuclear missiles between the Soviet Union and the United States; nevertheless, one can state that international relations continue to be tense, very complex, and even very serious. As a matter of fact, the arms race continues; new nuclear weapons are being manufactured; nuclear tests and actions of militarizing outer space continue; and the improvement and modernization of a whole system of nuclear weapons are being discussed rather intensely by the NATO.

Under these circumstance, Romania believes that the fundamental problems of our times are halting the arms race; proceeding to general disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament; and completing the elimination of nuclear weapons. Obviously, this requires the immediate halt of nuclear tests and of all the other actions that favor the intensification of the arms race.

We also view the issue of chemical weapons within this framework. We believe that a general agreement on the ban on chemical weapons should be reached as part and parcel of the general disarmament. Taking into consideration the general situation of the existing weapons, we believe that achieving the accord regarding the ban on chemical weapons should be closely linked with the conclusion of a general agreement on the ban on and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

In 1925, when the convention on chemical weapons was concluded, nuclear arms had still not been developed. But it would be incomprehensible not to take into consideration the new reality, the existence of improved weapons that are more dangerous than chemical weapons! Therefore, in Paris, Romania suggested that a simultaneous transition to the elimination of both chemical and nuclear weapons should be considered. Accepting the continuance of nuclear weapons would actually mean recognizing a policy of nuclear blackmail and of force!

I want to repeat that Romania firmly speaks out for complete elimination of both nuclear and chemical weapons and for the achievement of appropriate agreements in this respect. Likewise, we firmly speak out for the reduction of conventional weapons to the lowest possible level.

We start from the fact that the security of each nation and world security cannot be ensured through maintaining and developing certain types of weapons; it can be achieved through a substantial reduction of these weapons and under strict international control!

[Rajab] Mr President, as you know, we particularly value Romania's position and concrete actions in the field of disarmament. What is your opinion about the possibility that the other developing countries could influence the achievement of concrete measures in this respect?

[Ceausescu] All countries, big or small, are directly interested in achieving disarmament and in eliminating weapons of mass destruction. These problems cannot be left to the big powers alone or to a few countries. We believe that all countries, big or small, developing countries, and nonaligned countries can play an important role and must actively participate in the achievement of a disarmament policy.

[Rajab] Relations between Egypt and Romania have been and continue to be excellent. How do you see future relations and, in your opinion, what steps could be taken to continuously develop them, particularly in the economic field?

[Ceausescu] I would like to express my satisfaction with the ascending course of the relations between Romania and Egypt. Indeed, one can state that relations between our countries have developed continuously in all fields of activity.

Our countries hold identical or very close positions on most international issues and we have achieved positive results in our cooperation within various international bodies, in finding solutions to various problems. Therefore, I believe that we have optimal conditions to further expand and develop the Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in all areas. We have achieved a number of good result in our economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Taking into consideration Romania's—and Egypt's—programs for economic development, we believe that we have many provisions to intensify our cooperation and we are convinced that we will achieve positive results; at the same time, we pay ncreasingly greater attention to the scientific-technological cooperation—as one of the requirements of an optimal economic cooperation—as well as to cooperation in other areas between our countries.

[Rajab] Expressing the belief of my country and of the Egyptian people that such a development can be achieved through cooperation between our countries, I would like to stress, Mr President, that the Egyptian people convey best

wishes to you and to the Romanian people. Within this context, I would like to ask you to kindly address a few words to the readers of our publication.

[Ceausescu] I express my thanks for the wishes conveyed to me and to the Romanian people and, within this framework, I would like to convey friendly greetings and best wishes to my friend, President Mubarak.

Likewise, I would like to convey to the Egyptian people best wishes for success in their socioeconomic development and in improving their general level of civilization and wishes for well-being, peace, and happiness!

Ceausescu Receives SFRY Trade Union Official

AU0304172689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1989—Monday, 3 April, RCP [Romanian Communist Party] General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Marjan Orozen, president of the Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, now visiting Romania.

On the occasion cordial salutes were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu, President Raif Dizdarevic of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia, and Stipe Suvar, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY [League of Communists].

During the interview the sides pointed out the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples, between the trade union organizations included, relations which grow continuously in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level. In this framework the sides set forth possibilities extant for further expanding the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration for mutual benefit, for that of the general cause of socialism and peace, of strengthened international confidence and cooperation.

The sides set forth the important role incumbent on the trade unions as concerns the stronger mobilization of the creative capacities of the working people in point of implementing the plans and programmes of economic and social development, materializing the goals of socialist construction in the two countries, continuously improving the workers' revolutionary democracy.

Approaching some questions of the international life, the sides underscored the need for efforts to be intensified with a view to implementing disarmament, nuclear in the first place, and setting in a climate of detente, security, understanding and wide collaboration among nations. In this respect the sides considered that the trade unions may and must make a greater contribution to strengthening the peoples' solidarity and unity of action in the struggle to solve the complex problems of the contemporary world, to safeguard the supreme right of people, of nations to life, peace, to a free and dignified existence.

Orthodox Church Synod Sends Message to Ceausescu

AU0304152389 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 1 Apr 89 p 5

["Telegram Sent to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by the Members of the Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church"]

[Text] During the opening meeting of the annual working session on 30 March 1989, the members of the Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church, in complete unity of thought and action with the entire congregation of the clergy and believers, voiced the best sentiments of profound respect and great appreciation, which we harbor for you, much esteemed Mr President Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent leader of our nation, founder of present-day Romania, and tireless promoter of peace in the world, of understanding and cooperation among people and nations.

In paying fervent homage to you now, on the 15th anniversary of your election to the highest position of the state on 28 March 1974, thus becoming the first president of Romania, we want to ask you to accept, on this festive occasion, our warm and deep-felt thanks. We thank you for the constant concern with which you personally pursue the continuous increase in the economic potential of our country, its elevation to high pinnacles of progress and civilization, and the constant improvement of our people's material and cultural standard of living, which was achieved through the pay and pension increase—among other things—from which millions of working people have benefited and will benefit, and through the implementation of the comprehensive programs for the construction of housing and sociocultural establishments, thus tellingly reflecting the humanism that characterizes the current Romanian society.

Enthusiastically responding to your fervent calls, the religious leaders, clergy, and believers of the Romanian Orthodox Church, together with all people, welcome this year's great events—the 50th anniversary of the great antifascist, anti-war, and patriotic demonstration in Bucharest of 1 May 1939, in which you played a decisive role, much esteemed Mr President, as well as the 45th anniversary of the 23 August revolution for social and national liberation—with the resolute determination to devotedly contribute to the implementation of the great work of our homeland's many-sided development and of raising it to new heights of progress and civilization.

We also want to express our full adherence to the enthusiastic activity which you are carrying out as a great and magnificent hero of peace, as a tireless fighter for detente, disarmament, understanding, and peaceful cooperation, for the triumph of the ideals of freedom and progress of mankind, for the application in peoples' lives of the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in

domestic affairs and mutual advantage, all principles which are consistently and resolutely being promoted by Romania in its relations with all states in the world.

Profoundly grateful for your efforts to ensure a happy life for the Romanian people and peace throughout the world, we want to convey respectful and warm thanks for the atmosphere of full religious freedom that has been ensured for the cults in our country and for the broad understanding you show for the Orthodox Church, its clergy, and believers in the practice of religious rituals and worship.

We want to take this opportunity, too, to assure you, much esteemed Mr President Nicolae Ceausescu, that, inspired by feelings of profound patriotic pride for the great accomplishments of our people and for the bright future open to our progress, and vigorously mobilized by your calls and by the example you have set in your life and work, the religious leaders, the clergy, and faithful of the Romanian Orthodox Church, together with all people, will work with devotion and dedication, thus making their contribution to constantly raising our dear homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, to new heights, and to its more vigorous assertion among the nations in the world.

Ion Stoian Received by Moroccan Party Leader

AU0304172489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1606 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Rabat, (AGERPRES) 3/4/1989—Ali Yata, secretary-general of Parti du Progres et du Socialisme [words in French as received] of Morocco, received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], now in Morocco to represent the Romanian Communist Party to the Fifth Congress of Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires [words in French as received] of Morocco.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Ali Yata.

During his Moroccan visit, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation of the Grand National Assembly, had interviews with executives of the Chamber of Representatives, the minister of transport and the Istiqlal secretary.

During the interviews reference was made to the possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Moroccan ties in the spirit of summit understandings, just as the ways and means to consolidate political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration worldwide.

Fazekas Meets Mongolian Economy Minister

AU0304184289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/4/1989—On Monday, April 3, Ludovic Fazekas, Romanian deputy prime minister, received Tumengiyn Demchigdorj, minister of communal economy and services of the Mongolian People's Republic, chairman of the Mongolian Association for the Promotion of the Development of Local Industry and of Services to the Population, who is paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the Central Union of Handicraft Cooperatives.

During the interview, appreciation was expressed for the positive course of the links between the two organizations and new ways and means of further developing their collaboration were examined.

Leaders' Public Appearances 25-31 March

AU0104195389

[Editorial Report] Bucharest AGERPRES in Romanian from 25 to 31 March report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 25-31 March period (date and time of each report given in parentheses):

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, received Arthur Schneier, president of the U.S. "Appeal for Consciousness" Foundation in Bucharest on 27 March. (1805 GMT 27 Mar 89). Ceausescu received Uruguayan Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano (1735 GMT 30 Mar 89) and departing Portuguese ambassador, in Bucharest on 30 March. (1745 GMT 30 Mar 89) On 31 March, he chaired a Political Executive Committee meeting in Bucharest. (1749 GMT 31 Mar 89)

Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, attended a reception at the Embassy of the Hellenic Republic, in Bucharest on 27 March (1740 GMT 27 Mar 89) and received Arthur Schneier, president of the U.S. "Appeal for Consciousness" foundation in Bucharest on 28 March. (1359 GMT 28 Mar 89)

Lina Ciobanu, deputy prime minister of Romania, received a Cuban sports official in Bucharest on 29 March. (1710 GMT 29 Mar 89)

Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, saw off a Pakistani parliamentary delegation upon their departure at Bucharest Otopeni Airport, on 26 March. (1545 GMT 26 Mar 89)

Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received a DPRK delegation in Bucharest on 28 March. (1815 GMT 28 Mar 89)

Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee, conveyed RCP message to participants in the Congress of Union Socialist des Forces Populaires of Morocco, in Rabat on 31 March. (1820 GMT 31 Mar 89)

Suvar Cited on Problem of Nationalism

PM3103131089 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 24 Mar 89 p 15

[Roundtable with Stipe Suvar, League of Communists of Yugoslavia president, by members of LA REPUBBLICA editorial staff in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Journalist] Mr President, who is in charge in Yugoslavia today? Now, for the first time in Yugoslavia's history, the Armed Forces have left the barracks....

[Suvar] In our country, ever since the time of the liberation struggle, the Armed Forces have displayed two fundamental characteristics: They are a people's army and are divorced from national disputes.

At recent Central Committee plenums, in which their representation amounts to some 10 percent, the military has universally spoken out in favor of the reforms and of the country's democratic development. Defense Minister Veljko Kadijevic in particular made a somewhat controversial remark, which nevertheless has a clear message: He said that unless Yugoslavia remains a federation (that is, it continues to respect national autonomies) it will cease to exist.

Admiral Simic warned that the political struggle for Yugoslavia cannot be waged without the Armed Forces. In any case, the supreme command is in the hands of the republic's collective Presidency. Within it there is a definite inclination toward democratization. I therefore consider unfounded all the speculations citing a possible coup d'etat; that is, unless the constitutional order or territorial integrity are threatened.

[Journalist] Be that as it may, you are now "normalizing" Kosovo with the Armed Forces'intervention. Can the League of Communists of Yugoslavia accept political trials reminiscent of the fifties in 1989, at a time when democratization is the main topic of debate?

[Suvar] In Kosovo, the large increase in the Albanian population has altered the balance among the various ethic groups. In 1921 there were 400,000 of them and now there are some 2 million. So, by far, the majority of the population are Albanians, and many consequences result from these developments, which tend to make the inhabitants of Kosovo second-class citizens. There is a strong tendency among the Albanian population for unification with Albania, and this nationalist tendency has exploded several times in recent decades—in 1945; in 1968, when the slogan of Kosovo as an independent republic was first launched; and in the 1981 rising. It was then that a counterrevolutionary situation was first mentioned.

Now, this charge is being leveled more forcefully by Serbia, and less so in Yugoslavia's other republics, but it is embodied in all the League's documents—counterrevolution in the sense that the Albanian nationalists want, first, to establish a republic in Kosovo; then, to demand separation from Yugoslavia; and, last, to join Albania. Frankly, Albania is actively trying to encourage and help this kind of tendency in Kosovo. So far, 68 people have been detained, 26 of them under house arrest. The only emergency measure we have taken is the obligation to report to the workplace. Nevertheless, I agree to some extent with foreign journalists, according to whom the situation is not as serious as the Serbian newspapers portray it.

[Journalist] So, there is also Serbian nationalism...

[Suvar] It is the other factor that makes the problem difficult to resolve. The exacerbation of Serbian nationalism in Kosovo—but throughout Yugoslavia as well—also acts as a counterrevolutionary factor, nurtures the "Kosovo" problem, and makes it difficult to set matters straight. Even the party (70 percent Albanian, 30 percent Serb) is split, and tends to argue issues on a nationalistic basis. I am reminded of what Lenin wrote, complaining about Russian Communists' poor understanding of other countries. Basically, what Lenin said was that if you look deeply enough under a Russian Communist's skin you will find a Russian chauvinist. This can also be said of many members of the Yugoslav League who follow more the demands of their nationalisms than those of our communist ideology. In Yugoslavia today—as in other socialist parties, for that matter—it is easy to be a nationalist, but difficult to be a real Communist. And nationalism is influencing both Albanian and Serbian Communists. However, nobody wants to put the Albanians in a situation of inferiority, of less than equal rights.

[Journalist] You mentioned the dangers of Serbian nationalism. What are these dangers with respect to Slovenia (whose goods are boycotted by Serbian nationalists) and Croatia?

[Suvar] The boycott against Slovenia is stupid and is unimportant. I believe it will end soon because it does not make economic sense. As far as Serbian nationalism is concerned, I must say that if it did become exacerbated, it really would be the most dangerous of all. This is because the Serbs are the largest population, distributed throughout the national territory, so their nationalism could cause—and is in fact already causing—serious difficulties. It could follow one of two paths: either try to destroy Yugoslavia; or try to reorganize it around Serbia so as to create a Serbian Yugoslavia that is no longer Yugoslav, as it is now—in other words, no longer based on federal relations. I believe that the Serbian people as a whole oppose these nationalistic developments. But if this were to happen, Serbian national demands could not prevail, because the other peoples would oppose them. Croatian nationalism also has its own strength and tradition: The Croatians account for 20 percent of the population and are also distributed throughout the federal territory. This is also a dangerous kind of nationalism capable of destroying Yugoslavia, but it too can

never prevail on its own. Then there is Slovenian nationalism, which could at most achieve Slovenia's separation from Yugoslavia. However, I am convinced that the majority of the population would not accept such a development.

Certainly the nationalist tendencies are experiencing something of a revival. However, I believe the old unitary and federal message is even stronger and more vigorous. It is impossible in the Yugoslavia of the present or the future to recreate Serbia's hegemonic role, abolished with the creation of the new state.

[Journalist] Mr President, you nevertheless describe a very tense situation, a political struggle with no holds barred—great public demonstrations, which in some cases have overwhelmed the political structures.... And all this is happening within the party. Is it still possible to talk in terms of a single-party Yugoslavia, or has it split into several parts?

[Suvar] Yes, it is true: Within the League there are harsh conflicts, and splits are occurring in line with nationalist interests and thrusts. This is happening because democracy has not developed sufficiently within the League, and nobody is obliged to obey the federal bodies, so leaders and officials are bound only by their respective national leaderships.

[Journalist] So socialism must be democratized. But how?

[Suvar] We will discuss this at the next Central Committee plenum scheduled for April and will make decisions that will be universally binding. It will not be an easy debate, because there is a strong tendency within the League to resolve problems according to the old populist and neo-Stalinist pattern. As far as the need for pluralism is concerned, none of the new organizations being formed has yet assumed the name of a party: They have all said they want to work within the Socialist Alliance. So, up to this point, they lie within the limits set by the Constitution, which forbids the creation of new parties: They are organizations of citizens without political aspirations and, from an official and legal viewpoint, can be compared to a society for the protection of songbirds, for instance.

However, if attempts to restore the old political parties were to emerge, then it would become illegal, because our Constitution forbids it.

It could only be permitted if we changed the Constitution, which we are already amending, for that matter. Nevertheless, I must admit that we are lagging behind somewhat in this matter.

[Journalist] You have the Hungarian example before you. Do you believe the League can accept the opening up to political pluralism currently being displayed by the Hungarian communist party?

[Suvar] Actually, the secretary of the Hungarian communist party, Grosz, explained to us that all this can never happen. In any case, he is convinced that the communist party would still secure at least 60 percent of the votes, even in a free election. However, our historical experience is that traditional parties of this kind would be formed on the basis of nationalist-style traditions and feelings, which could lead not to Yugoslavia's renewal, but to its destruction. Be that as it may, we are determined to put forward measures leading to democratization. For instance, to introduce a rule that membership in administrative and government structures cannot be more than 50 percent Communist. After all, we have only 2 million members out of a total of 16 million citizens entitled to vote, so socialism in Yugoslavia would collapse if it depended solely on party members.

[Journalist] It seems to us, however, that Yugoslavia, which was for years in the vanguard of the socialist world by virtue of its democratic development, is now in danger of finding itself left behind by developments in Budapest, Warsaw, and Moscow....

[Suvar] I disagree: I believe that the thrust for democratization in Yugoslavia is an inexorable process. There is a great deal of confusion and conflict in Yugoslavia today, but its future will definitely be democratic. The only real problem is how to prevent the political debate from taking the path of nationalisms.

[Journalist] What do you think of Gorbachev and his restructuring?

[Suvar] Restructuring's victory certainly cannot be regarded as a certainty. I believe, however, that this policy has already yielded a great deal, both domestically and in international relations. We have witnessed a profound change in the Soviet Union's behavior, which is an important factor for the entire world and therefore for Yugoslavia as well—and for the development of world socialism.

[Journalist] So does Belgrade no longer regard the Soviet Union as a threat?

[Suvar] Absolutely not.

[Journalist] Mr President, you have talked to us about the forces in Yugoslavia trying to tear the country apart. What about the unifying forces?

[Suvar] I believe that the major unifying factors lie in the historical memory which is alive among the Yugoslav masses. This historical memory began to take shape in 1941, when Tito emerged on the Yugoslav scene. Now, despite all the conflicts and tensions across the country, I am convinced that the Yugoslav masses will not permit any fundamental changes to or radical departures from the line and political edifice established by Tito. We

have made many mistakes—for instance, that of concentrating on the country's political integration while giving insufficient attention to its economic integration.

[Journalist] What can the EEC and Italy do to help Yugoslavia?

[Suvar] I believe that of all the EEC countries, Italy has paid the most attention to and been the most helpful to Yugoslavia. Helping us means, first and foremost, facilitating our country's greater integration into Europe. It is our job to calm the political debate, restore a climate of trust around our country, and thus create the conditions for a greater integration into Europe—both Western and Eastern, because I like Gorbachev's idea of Europe as a common home.

Suvar-Led Delegation Pays Visit to India

Departs for New Delhi

LD0204193689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1515 GMT 2 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 2 (TANJUG)—A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency, headed by president of this body Stipe Suvar, left here Sunday on a visit to India.

In New Delhi, Suvar will participate in an Indian-Yugoslav round table on the challenges facing the movement of nonalignment. The talks will also be attended by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

This will be a second meeting between LCY officials and representatives of India's ruling Congress Party. The previous took place in Belgrade last autumn.

Entourage Listed

LD0304082189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 3 Apr (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav party delegation, led by Dr Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] Central Committee Presidium, arrived today by special flight for a 3-day visit to India at the invitation of the ruling Congress Party.

In addition to Dr Stipe Suvar, the following are members of the delegation: Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Dr Bojana Tadic, fellow of the Institute for International Policy and Economy in Belgrade. [passage omitted]

Confers With Gandhi

LD0304205289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 3 Apr 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, Apr 3 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Indian National Congress (I) are firmly linked by confidence that global problems should be resolved by global endeavours. This was stated by Dr Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, who, together with President of the Indian National Congress (I) Party Rajiv Gandhi, here tonight opened the two countries' round-table meeting on contemporary challenges for the movement of the nonaligned.

Suvar voiced confidence that the ninth summit of the nonaligned, to be held in Belgrade early next September, would give a fresh impetus to disarmament and to the settlement of the most pressing problems of developing countries.

He assessed that this meeting of representatives of the LCY and the Indian National Congress (I) represented a consultation of friends about the most important questions of the present day—peace and disarmament.

Having noted that a small group of mighthiest countries was still making decisions about the world's essential problems and that the conventional enslavement and exploitation were still existing, Suvar called for an equal participation of all countries, no matter their size, in the settlement of world problems.

He recalled that the movement of nonaligned has always upheld the efforts towards the strengthening of the world organization as the place" where the collective wisdom of mankind finds its expression."

Rajiv Gandhi, Indian prime minister and president of the Indian National Congress (I), said the Indian-Yugoslav round-table meeting allowed the two parties to discuss the movement of the nonaligned at the time which represented its turning point. This is particularly important, added Gandhi, because Yugoslavia would take over the chairmanship of the movement that accounts for the decisive forces in the struggle for peaceful coexistence and for replacing confrontations by dialogues.

Gandhi called for a democratization of international relations which would mean the participation of all concerned countries in the making of decisions which pertain to themselves. In stressing that the United Nations accounted for the world's best forum for such dialogues, Gandhi said that the movement of the nonaligned should continue its engagement in the strengthening of the world organization.

Gandhi pointed out that one should not be contented with the dissolution of military blocs alone, but that it was at the same time necessary to see to it that they should not be superseded by economic blocs.

It is the duty of the nonaligned, Gandhi emphasized, to let the world public realize the disastrous consequences that may rise from the debt crisis and from the growing technological gap between the industrialized and the developing. Their another duty is to pledge themselves for the prevention of the ecological disaster that threatens our planet, said he.

Loncar, Guinea's Traore Discuss Bilateral Ties

LD0304175489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1515 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 3 (TANJUG)—In order to more directly take part in world affairs, the Non-Aligned Movement should modernize and considerably open itself towards the factors of world developments outside the movement, Yugoslav and Guinean foreign ministers Budimir Loncar and Jean Traore assessed in Belgrade today. Traore arrived on a visit to Yugoslavia last night.

In the current globally favorable developments, the Non-Aligned Movement has a major chance which it should use by taking concrete moves, Loncar assessed. The two foreign ministers agreed that the September non-aligned summit in Belgrade should contribute to the more dynamic role of the movement in international relations.

The Yugoslav and Guinean foreign ministers noted the need that the developing countries be helped to overcome the debt crisis and be enabled a more equitable participation in world trade, in which they are at present selling cheap raw materials and buying costly products.

Loncar and Traore applauded the developments in Africa's south and the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence, but assessed that a comprehensive solution to the region's problems could not be found until the apartheid policy of the South African regime was abolished.

The two foreign ministers underscored that the modest volume of the two countries' bilateral trade last year, which amounted to 28 million dollars, and the small number of major investment deals of Yugoslav firms in Guinea stimulated the two countries' determination to begin more important projects.

Loncar and Traore agreed that Guinea should as soon as possible pay off Yugoslavia's claims for certain earlier deals and underscored that the problem would not hamper the development of the two countries' bilateral relations.

Give Dinner Toasts

LD0404000789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2155 GMT 3 Apr 89

["Loncar-Traore Toasts"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Yugoslavia and the Republic of Guinea, as founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, share the opinion that the movement, in the contemporary, changed, conditions in the world, has a great and important role. This, among other things, was stated in toasts exchanged this evening in the Palace of the Federation by Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and his guest, Guinean Foreign Minister Jean Traore.

Although our two countries are situated on two different continents and although they are distant, they have the same, or similar problems, and the same understanding of those problems, said Budimir Loncar, adding that the closeness of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Guinea stems from the "closeness of the past." He recalled that both countries, each in its way, had fought for independence, freedom, and its own path of development. In a broader context, both countries had fought for a new, more humane world, based on equitable relations and equality for all.

Returning to the beginning of the Nonaligned Movement's activity, Federal Secretary Loncar said that the policy of nonalignment "was not just a path of resistance to polarization, but also a platform for the new world in which all countries would feel secure and develop increasingly." Today's changed conditions in the world only confirm the knowledge that our aspirations were good and justified, he said.

Regarding the further activity of the Nonaligned Movement, Budimir Loncar called for a concept in the transformation of the world in which "no one will lose, but all will win, even if not to the same extent."

Stating that since the first non-aligned summit in Belgrade in 1961, many things in the world have changed, he stressed that the Nonaligned Movement, has also undergone a "blossoming," and not just because it has grown to 101 members, but also because many of its aspirations have been achieved and many dilemmas overcome.

Replying to the toast of his host at the dinner, Jean Traore, foreign minister of the Republic of Guinea, expressed great satisfaction with his welcome and reception in Yugoslavia and with his talks today with Federal Secretary Loncar. On this occasion, he also confirmed the readiness of his country to further develop and strengthen relations with Yugoslavia.

Minister Traore, with great respect, expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia for its assistance in consolidating Guinean independence and in the affirmation of that country in

the international sphere. "Because Yugoslavia is a country with an ear for the countries that were under the colonial yoke and for their affirmation, and because it knows how to support them—for these reasons we will not stop paying tribute to President Tito, who enabled the developing countries, on gaining independence, to have their voice heard and to take part in the world events," said the Guinean foreign minister in his speech.

Jean Traore said that today's talks confirmed the closeness and identical positions of the points of view of the two countries toward common problems, and toward problems connected with the Nonaligned Movememt. He assessed the movement as "a great force which has a fundamental role in the contemporary world."

In the new conditions in the world, when peace is still fragile, the Nonaligned Movement should restructure itself and adapt its action to impose itself more dynamically on the world scene, said Jean Traore, foreign minister of the Republic of Guinea, at the end of his toast.

Vrhovec, Orlandic Proposed for Ambassadorships
AU0204173189 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 89 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Josip Vrhovec Proposed for SFRY Ambassador to Finland"]

[Text] In an act signed by Branko Mikulic, the previous Federal Executive Council [FEC] proposed that Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, be appointed Yugoslavia's ambassador to Finland. The FEC has forwarded proposals to the SFRY Presidency for other ambassadorial posts, together with the biographies and work experience of the proposed candidates.

The SFRY Presidency will discuss the FEC's proposal shortly.

We have unofficially learned that the SFRY Presidency has proposed appointing Marko Orlandic as Yugoslavia's ambassador to the PRC or the DPRK.

We will soon find out whether the SFRY Presidency will accept these proposals.

Belgrade Seeks To Stop Flow of Asylum-Seekers
AU3103125889 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 31 Mar 89 p 4

["Co." report: "Belgrade Itself Is Damming Up Flow of Asylum-Seekers"]

[Text] Bonn—According to its ambassador in Bonn, Milan Dragovic, the SFRY Government has initiated a series of steps to dam up the flow of asylum- seekers from the SFRY, but does not yet know the concrete effects of this measure. Dragovic described as important the fact that some 50 people have been discovered, some of whom had smuggled more than 200 persons across the border to the FRG, where they then applied for asylum. "These channels have now been interrupted," Dragovic emphasized.

According to the ambassador, other measures concerning the issue of passports and border checks have also become effective. Moreover, Austrian and FRG border authorities have stepped up their checks, he added.

"What concerns us most is that many people are now trying to use their last chance to get to the FRG before the introduction of compulsory visas," the ambassador continued. "This is why the number of asylum-seekers will continue to increase this month. However, we do not know the figures yet."

On 8 March, the FRG Cabinet in principle agreed upon the introduction of compulsory visas for SFRY citizens, but also decided that it would deal with this topic once more in May. Apparently it wants to link its final decision to the success of the steps Belgrade itself is taking.

Petar Kostic Dies in Belgrade 1 April
LD0204142589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 2 Apr 89

[Summary] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG)—Petar Kostic, president of the management board of the Belgrade agricultural combine, died in Belgrade yesterday. During his carreer, he was director of the Belgrade cotton combine, president of the Economic Chamber of Serbia, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, member of the Federal Executive Council, federal secretary for finance, vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and ambassador to Kuwait.

Committee for Yugoslav Unity Formed
AU0404112989 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (AFP)—A new independent political group for Yugoslavian unity has been formed in the northern province of Slovenia, the daily Belgrade POLITIKA reported Tuesday.

The Committee for Yugoslavian Unity will promote the interests of the nation over those of its individual republics, spokesman Matjas Anzur told AFP.

Formation of the new group comes in the wake of a week of violence by the Albanian majority in Kosovo, protesting Yugoslavian constitutional reforms which reduced the southern province's autonomy within the Serbian republic. The violence left 24 dead and more than 100 injured.

The committee will meet for the first time in Ljubljana, Slovenia, at the end of April and will work within the Socialist Alliance, the only legally tolerated organ for the expression of political pluralism.

Several Yugoslavian leaders recently repeated their steadfast opposition to the introduction of a multi-party political system.

Ramajli Addresses Kosovo Provincial Committee
LD0104122689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Pristina, 1 Apr (TANJUG)—The political-security situation in Kosovo has been serious and complex for a long time, and even dramatic, after the hostile March demonstrations. The events in March were the most serious ones so far, because even if intranational clashes did not take place on that occasion, the armed clashes between Albanian nationalists and separatists on one side and the legal organs of the Yugoslav state on the other certainly did. After these demonstrations, it became clear that the activity and ideology of Albanian nationalists and separatists are not aimed at protecting the interests of the Albanian population, but rather at jeopardizing the integrity and constitutional system of Yugoslavia.

These are the main messages contained in the introductory report submitted by Ilijaz Ramajli at today's session of the League of Communists [LC] Provincial Committee. The session, which was, above all, devoted to analyzing the current political-security situation in the province as well to some questions of organization and cadres, was chaired by Rahman Morina. Apart from some other officials of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee, the session was attended by Sinan Hasani, member of the SFRY Presidency; Perko Vukotic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

The aims and actions of the demonstrations from 23 to 27 March are an indication of the crudest counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists, which contained elements of armed rebellion in some segments, Ramajli said. These hostile actions by Albanian nationalists and separatists are the continuation of their previous activity and were brought about on this occasion despite the special measures of the SFRY Presidency in force in this province.

Events which have taken place in the past 4 months in Kosovo have exposed many things which need to be dealt with to a greater extent in our political work, noted Ramajli. The association between political bureaucracy and technocracy, on one side, and Albanian nationalists and separatists, on the other, came to light with the joint aim of isolating Kosovo from Serbia and Yugoslavia. They stopped at nothing in order to achieve this aim—they even risked the lives of workers in a crude way, which is obvious in the case of the miners' strike in Stari Trg in February, and even used arms in some municipalities in March.

When the Kosovo Assembly gave majority support to the adoption of the new Constitution in Serbia, Albanian nationalists realized that they were losing their positions and strongholds for nationalist activity and resorted to arms. They embarked on this perilous adventure counting upon lack of political unity in Yugoslavia and not reconciling themselves to the fact that the current Kosovo leadership was determined to persevere in implementing LCY policy, in openly confronting the counterrevolutionary forces, and in securing peace, order, and life based on equality and common interests for everyone in the province.

In this period, continued Ramajli, all the consequences of erroneous political work became evident in their crudest form: mass absences from work, an absence of ideological diferentiation, and the open bias of some information media toward the policy which they wished to preserve. All this has led to the spread of nationalist indoctrinations and unconcealed manipulations of the masses against LCY policy, against Serbia and Yugoslavia.

By risking the lives of miners, which was an unprecedented political ploy, the organizers of the February strike sought to manipulate the solidarity of the working class of Yugoslavia and convince the public of the "justness of their struggle" by appealing to their feelings. It was a large-scale organization because support for the demands of the miners, under the motto of human feeling, even involved some political institutions, municipal committees, veteran and youth organizations, public associations, various agitators, people spreading misinformation, intermediaries, a number of students and schoolchildren of Albanian nationality, public information media in Albanian, some of the Albanian intelligentsia, as well as the enemy abroad, the hostile Albanian emigration in the West, and some foreign elements.

In Ilijaz Ramajli's opinion, the February events became large-scale among some of the Albanian population, resulting in a significant large-scale national homogenization based on wrong premises and on a wrong platform, on which a certain number of business officials, members of party organs, and people holding leading posts in educational, training, scientific, and other institutions openly exposed views contrary to LCY policy. The association between local bureaucracy and nationalists became evident.

The open aggression by Albanian nationalists and separatists against the country's constitutional system in March was the result of their realization that their aims formulated in November and February this year were not being implemented. The March events were, in fact, an open conflict between Albanian nationalists and separatists and the forces which are guarding the country's constitutional system and integrity. This is the so-called "third phase"—continuing the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists of 1981, organized in association with the hostile Albanian emigration and certain foreign elements. It is now

completely clear that this is a hostile movement with the secession of Kosovo from the SFRY as its ultimate goal. Force was used as the ultimate means in order to defend the already lost positions and reinstate onto the political scene those forces through which they could realize their separatist goals.

Such an open and aggressive escalation of Albanian separatism was also the result of long delays in the previous Kosovo LC leadership in adopting a clear stand on the November demonstrations and carrying out a resolute differentiation in all the provincial structures. This vacuum and the defensiveness of the political life of the province were used for political manipulations, for the fomenting of intranational hatred, and for the spreading of lies to the effect that the adoption of the changes to the Serbian Constitution would cause the Albanian nationality to lose their elementary rights. In this way, a basis was being created for the organization of the February strikes and the hostile demonstrations in March this year.

Ramajli devoted part of his report to the economic consequences of the events. In this connection, he stressed that we must break up the illusion that speedier economic development and new jobs can be secured and life enriched without work and knowledge. We must also break up the illusion that someone will always be there to provide funds even when they are being spent for nonspecific purposes and in a wasteful way, creating losses. For this reason, we must speak publicly about the unpleasant truth that a large number of employees in Kosovo do not produce efficiently enough to earn themselves an income.

On this account, the LC organizations in all municipalities and work organizations must ensure that their work obligations are met, production and income increased, funds used in a rational way, and work differentiation initiated in this respect. All those who avoid work and behave irresponsibly toward their work obligations must be relieved, and their jobs given to those who want to work and create.

Having specified that time will show that the fears spread by Albanian nationalists and separatists among the Albanian population are unfounded and that the rights of Albanians in Kosovo are not jeopardized by the adoption of the new constitution of Serbia, Ramajli spoke at length about the forced resignations of Rahman Morina, Ali Sukrija, and Husamedin Azemi.

In regard to the conclusions of the provincial committee Presidium and the stances of higher party forums, Ilijaz Ramajli said that once the provincial committee Presidium established who was behind the demand for the resignations, behind their program and aims, the Presidium's position that the resignations which were tendered in such a manner were not to be accepted was consistently held. The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the LCY Central Committee Presidium supported this stance and the conclusion of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium. Hence, I propose that the provincial committee adopt the stance that Comrade Rahman Morina retain the post of president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

Regarding Comrade Ali Sukrija, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium should express their view about his resignation. Our Presidium proposes not to accept his resignation, and that this position be conveyed to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In connection with the resignation of Comrade Husamedin Azemi, the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium decided "to accept his resignation on the basis of his personal view and to demand that he not continue his political activity as president of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium by virtue of his being a member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium and of the need for his professional involvement in this body." I propose that the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee support the position of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium regarding Comrade Husamedin Azemi, Ramajli suggested.

Instead of dealing with consequences, political work with the masses is the first condition for overcoming the blockade and solving vital problems of people. This is the message in the final part of Ilijaz Ramajli's speech.

A high price was paid for the anemic and extremely opportunistic ideopolitical differentiation from 1981 until today, which was carried out mainly under the now already politically displaced motto of "Let's preserve the cadres" and "Let's separate the wheat from the chaff." In this way, political organs and organizations of power in some cases included those whose hostile activity was a well-known thing and who managed not only to devalue LC action, but to encourage Albanian separatists and nationalists as well.

The criteria for this differentation are clear. These are reflected in the attitude toward the November demonstrations, the February strikes, and the March events. We must ensure the political, criminal, and material accountability of the culprits and of those who inspired and organized the destructive counterrevolutionary activities. All those who inspired, encouraged, organized, and participated in the hostile demonstrations by way of their activity, deeds, or lack of action must leave the LC and their posts.

The resolute implementation of this will encourage progressive forces and all those who are in favor of life based on common interests, brotherhood and unity, and equality of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo. It is the

only way to develop a united front of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, Turks, and others in Kosovo for the realization of the LCY policy in Kosovo, Ramajli concluded.

Tension in Kosovo Eases; Fires Reported

LD0304210189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2008 GMT 3 apr 89

[Text] Pristina, April 3 (TANJUG)—In the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, one more day has passed without excesses in public places. The tension has also begun to ease slowly.

The ban on movements in the entire territory of the province continues, so that streets in all Kosovo towns are empty after 20.00 hours.

However, reports on frequent fires over the last few days are causing anxiety. This evening, about 19.00 hours, a fire broke out in a wood above the town of Lebane, halfway between Pristina and Podujevo. The fire was quickly localized.

Trial of Albanian Nationalists Begins in Pristina

LD0304182389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Pristina, 3 Apr (TANJUG)—A 10-man strong illegal, hostile group of Albanian nationalists and separatists from Podujevo went on trial at the district court in Pristina today. They are charged with being members of an illegal, hostile organization, "The Marxist- Leninists of Kosovo," who are being driven by the aim to make Kosovo province a republic.

The group, formed 3 years ago, is comprised of Nedjet Malici, Hajredin Hiseni, Fidaljim Gasi, Skender Murati, Fahri Zebnica, Hisen Jasari, Fikrije Musa, Bajram Hajrizi, Naser Beka, Nezir Haziri, and teenager, R.K.

They are all charged with committing a criminal act of association for hostile activity. They have been working by the system of "twos" and "threes," and have, in line with a well-known script, taken their oaths under an Albanian flag and portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Enver Hoxha.

Each member of this illegal group has, in addition, had a code name and paid membership fees. They have mostly been writing hostile slogans and distributing pamphlets across Podujevo Municipality and occasionally in Pristina as well. In their pamphlets, they have called on the Albanian nationality to stage an uprising.

The first to appear in the dock, Nedjet Malici and Hajredin Hiseni, admitted belonging to the group, writing the slogan "Kosovo republic," and spreading the pamphlets.

The indoctrination by the ideology of Albanian nationalism and separatism was displayed during the trial by Malici in particular, who regarded his activity as revolutionary. [passage omitted]

Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Supports Kosovo Measures

LD3103100189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Sarajevo, 30 Mar (TANJUG)—The Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists [LC] Central Committee Presidium today gave full support to the SFRY Presidency's measures which are, in accordance with the Constitution, being carried out in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The activities of the Kosovo LC aimed at implementing the LCY's policy were given support as well.

A statement from this session says that the Communists, working people, and citizens in Bosnia-Hercegovina are seriously concerned with the events in Kosovo while vigorously condemning the senseless and militant outbursts of nationalist passions which took human lives and murdered two militiamen in the course of their patriotic duty.

Socialist Alliance Makes Statement on Kosovo

LD0204143389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 2 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 2 (TANJUG)—March demonstrations by Albanian separatists and nationalists in Yugoslavia's province Kosovo represent the roughest hostile attack on the constitutional order and integrity of Yugoslavia—assesses the Presidency of the Socialist Alliance, the country's most massive social and political organization.

The Presidency pointed to the firm determination of Yugoslavia to apply all constitutional means in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism in order to protect the territorial integrity and constitutional order of the country.

The Socialist Alliance's Presidency stressed that the amendments to the Constitution of Serbia, proclaimed on March 28, represented a strong basis for political work and settlement of conditions in Kosovo.

In the stands adopted today concerning the activity of the Socialist Alliance, a broad-based political action in Kosovo is announced, which, as was assessed, is at this time as significant as the action of security organs.

The essence of this political action lies in informing the members of Albanian nationality about the basic facts of the actual situation and actual changes in the Constitution of Yugoslavia and its biggest republic Serbia.

It was assessed that what is of exceptional significance in the political action of the Socialist Alliance is the distinguishing between the Albanian nationality on one side and Albanian nationalists and separatists on the other.

Army's Role, Activities in Kosovo Defended

AU3103161389 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 89 p 2

[Lj. Stojadinovic commentary: "Against Destructive Passions"]

[Text] The political opponents of our country have already become accustomed to making their plans without predicting the role of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. These attempts stem from the more or less calculated desire to attribute to the Army the supranational power of political arbiter and to consider the future of Yugoslavia in the symbolism of such a judgment. However, the military variant of the future is not always and in all places the result of malicious assessments and the desired reality. Such synopses could be and have been the result of mistakes, a lack of familiarity with the situation, or the incorrect belief that the Army "put into order" what is otherwise not in order. But unacceptable versions have most frequently ranged from the challenge of the inferior apolitical mass to another "privilege of a crucial factor."

Other views have ranged between the aforementioned stands, but the well-known quasi-democratic wave in the unconcealed affirmation of anti-Yugoslav, separatist, and new party passions has found in the Army something that it really is—a firm obstacle to the destructive drives—and something that it is not—a breeding ground of "dogmatic" and "unitarian" conscience, "opponent of democracy," a symbiosis of "robbers and Stalinism," and the like. It is understandable that the adversaries of the country, because of their perception of what the Army is, tried to demonstrate something that it cannot be. In such a campaign, in which the weapons of verbal aggression have not been spared, the truth has been forgotten that the YPA can nowhere be used against the freedom of the people ever again, and that therefore it is not a political force above society, but a factor within the political system.

Therefore, it seems to have been maliciously forgotten that the deployment of some YPA units in Kosovo is a part of its constitutional role, which, in the situation such as it is at present, cannot be replaced by the participation of any other factor. The Army is there not in its own name, but because of the necessity for all who live in Kosovo to realize that their existence together is unavoidable. Where they are, the Armed Forces need not be a threat, but if anybody sees in them a threat and a reason for disquiet, he should think about the price for the "quiet" so far. The Army is a warning and a message that you cannot play with things that nobody in the world plays with. It has encouraged the people who wish to live together and who had fear imposed on them as a way of life.

The Army, of course, is not a solution for the future; emergency measures that would continue without interruption are a dream of those who wish the worst for us. The emergency measures were introduced with the intention for causes that provoked to cease as soon as possible. This is the essence of the stay of our Army units outside the barracks in Kosovo.

Because of all this, some descriptions of the movements of the YPA units, feeding from fear of tanks and airplanes, and invoking comparisons for which there is no sensible reason, sound like the worst kind of hypocrisy.

The resistance to emergency measures, regardless of where they come from, was at one time directed against the Armed Forces, and these measures were almost directly ascribed to the political power of the YPA. In this way, the dream about an apolitical Army that would blindly follow every policy and respective political logic is completely in harmony with every global and separate anti-Yugoslav concept. In other words, those who, enveloped in a false democratic cloak, with more or less bile, pour anathemas at the "noise of the tanks and planes" and make accusations in unison against the Presidency of the country for its legitimate step in defending the country's unity and protecting its sovereignty, are but afraid of a possible crash of their own political concepts. These concepts are expressed in radical destruction along with help from all those who would want to destroy. Therefore, even apparent harmony exists in such attempts, even though they proceed from completely different ideological starting points. However, if we are already talking about the political attitude of the YPA, then is this not expressed in the message that the Army will not be absent from the battle for Yugoslavia? This fight has been waged in recent days in Kosovo and has been considerably more vehement than it looks at first sight. To deny the need for the Army to be where it is is more than a usual message of a lack of understanding. This is almost an open provocation of even greater troubles, whose denouement could not be predicted without general uncertainty and anxiety.

Of course, the Army in Kosovo cannot solve everything by itself, and it certainly does not have such an ambition. However, if there is already restlessness, its task is to first of all make Kosovo bearable for life in the near and distant future.

Serbian SAWP Confirms Presidency Candidates

LD0304102689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Summary] Belgrade, 3 April (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Serb Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] today confirmed

the proposed list of candidates for three members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia. There are four candidates on the list: Slobodan Milosevic, Mihalj Kertes, Slobodanka Gruden, and Miroslav Djordjevic. There was also unanimous support for the initiative by a group of delegates in the Serb Assembly that Slobodan Milosevic be the candidate for the president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia.

Constitutional Changes Remove 'Stumbling Block'

AU3003143189 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 89 p 11

[Emir Habul commentary ""Kosovo—Autonomy," reprinted from Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian; date not given]

[Text] The foremost political event in the country is inevitably the Kosovo Assembly's adoption of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. This regulates the matter of Serbia, from being a "federal republic," to becoming a state, with an autonomous Kosovo.

Such a result was entirely to be expected, not only because of the expression of political will embodied in the adopted amendments, but also because of the simple fact that Serbia's constitutional position up till now has been untenable.

However, one must still remember that the Kosovo Assembly gave its consent to the changes in the republican Constitution in the atmosphere created by the special measures. There is no need to explain why these were introduced. It is nevertheless a rule that the constitutional changes should be introduced in stable political relations.... This rule is no longer valid, because it is more than apparent that both the November and February events in Kosovo were caused by a desire not to have the Serbian Constitution introduced. The coda to these events could be seen on the streets of Urosevac, in the students' silent gathering in Pristina, and in the Assembly Hall itself (10 votes against and 2 abstentions).

Before the Kosovo Assembly went into session, this event was given the epithet "historical," or called "the beginning of the end of the Kosovo drama." At this moment, the primary question is to what extent the new Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia will be able to reduce the political and interethnic tensions in this federal unit, which have been stretched to the limit. It is worth remarking that neither constitutions nor laws are omnipotent. For example, the U.S. Constitution became the pretext for one of the bloodiest of civil wars, and this same Constitution has not been changed for more than 200 years. Similarly, constitutional experts consider the 1936 Soviet Constitution to be one of the most comprehensive from a legal and technical standpoint, and one of the most democratic in regard to human rights and freedoms, yet what happened during the time this Constitution was in force is also well known.

History teaches us that the problem does not lie in the regulations, but in the nature of the prevailing political relations. To the extent that they are uncontroversial, the constitutional changes remove a major stumbling block in the path toward normalizing conditions in Kosovo.

Kucan Responds to 'Attack' on Slovenian Stance

AU3003145789 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 28 Mar 89 p 5

[Unattributed report from the "They Said So" column on a statement by Milan Kucan, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia: "The Cankar Hall Message Is a Charter"; date not given]

[Text] Milan Kucan said in a conversation between representatives of the Yugoslav Radio Television and the Slovene political leadership:

Two things are important to me. Regardless of our intentions, the Cankar Hall meeting provoked a response, such as it is. We must take this into account. An objective analysis is needed, and we are preparing it. On 30 March we will have a discussion in the assembly [of Slovenia]. We will not be able to avoid this question and the consequences arising from it. We will also have a meeting of the Socialist Alliance conference and a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists [LC] of Slovenia. It is of course much more difficult to accept this line of reasoning if we observe matters from the viewpoint that everything that happens has been agreed upon and coordinated in advance—I will not use any other word—in a center....

To avoid any misunderstanding, I have already said here that I admit the possibility that the Cankar Hall meeting was a mistake. Not for me, but I accept that this is a moot point. I have said that nothing contains just one truth any longer. If some comrades think that only one truth exists, that is their problem, not mine and not ours. If I have not been clear, Joze Smole was clear just now. The Cankar Hall message is a charter, a statement. Something else that Comrade Dusan Mitevic said reminded me of another thing. He said something to the effect that the Cankar Hall meeting was to be expected after everything that has been said and written in Slovenia as a misunderstanding of the situation in Kosovo. He said he was suprised by the conciseness, but anyone reading the newspapers could have expected all this. This is approximately how I understood Dusko Mitevic. Since you are media people and since I agree with that, I will give you a classic example of how public opinion is created, which then responds in the way it responds because it cannot respond in any other way. For instance: At the session of

the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Yugoslavia in October, we agreed to support the Montenegrin party leadership in the requirement that its responsibility and replacement should be discussed in the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro. The Central Committee should replace it, because the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro has elected it. We wrote a lette. on the basis of this agreement. As far as I remember, so did the Macedonians and the Croats. Perhaps I have forgotten something. Tremendous polemics arose and quite unfriendly words were used. The Presidium and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia argued with us. But our letter was not published in the Socialist Republic of Serbia until later.

As much as I understand it, we are—to put it mildly—the object of a misunderstanding or—to put it frankly—the object of an attack, because we fail to have a proper attitude toward the constitutional changes in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and toward the situation in Kosovo. We discussed these problems at two session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia. We adopted our stances. These stances were not published in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. If this is the critical temperature at which pots burst because of steam, these stances certainly should have been published. Joze Smole also mentioned a statement that you did not publish. We discussed this at one of the Presidium sessions. Our Presidium sessions are open as a rule, and they are open to all the journalists, to all Yugoslav newspapers. At these sessions—we had two discussions on this subject—we discussed whether anything should be changed in the general policy toward Kosovo, because it did not produce any successes in 8 years. We said this in connection with the fact that it was assessed in 1981 that it was a case of counterrevolution, and all our later documents say that the situation is even worse. Considering these grave statements, our means are nonexistent. Dusko Mitevic said that any legal state or socialist legal state may operate. It does not operate in Kosovo.

Majority Vote for Drnovsek in Slovenia Confirmed

LD0304173189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 3 Apr (TANJUG)—Janez Drnovsek, doctor of economic science, has gained a majority of votes—56.07 percent—in elections for the post of member of the SFRY Presidency from Slovenia. The second candidate, Marko Bulc, received 41.14 percent of the votes. A total of 2.79 percent of ballot papers were invalid.

These are the official results of the voting, which were reported at this evening's session of the republican Electoral Commission.

As many as 87.5 percent of the total of 1,470,000 voters in all municipalities in Slovenia turned out to vote.

Croatia's Mulc Criticizes Rise of Nationalism

AU3003175089 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 89 p 4

[R. Vujatovic and G. Gojak report: "All Types of Nationalism Are on the Scene"]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 23 Mar—Although one can say that last year the security situation in Croatia was satisfactory, at the end of last year and the beginning of this year, there were some indications that the situation in this republic could become very complicated, because all types of nationalism have appeared on the public scene. This was a conclusion reached by all three chambers of the Croatian Assembly, which discussed, among other things, a report on the work of the organs of internal affairs presented by Vilim Mulc, republican secretary for internal affairs.

The main exponents of Croatian nationalism, among whom there are also protagonists of this kind of policy from the time of Maspok [Croatian nationalist movement of 1971], are trying to revive and legalize their activities, Mulc said. They are all working to strengthen contacts between each other within the republic through various petitions, statements, meetings, signatures, and so forth, and exert pressure on various social organs. At the same time, they are linking up with the exponents of the bourgeois right in other parts of the country. [passage omitted]

Abusing Passports

Attempts to revive the main ideas of maspok are especially apparent, as some people have tried to institutionalize these activities by setting up various associations, to which end initial meetings have recently been convened and held. The main reason for initiating anti-self-management ideas stems, as a rule, from the thesis that human rights, freedoms, and pluralism are obstructed in our country.

In Croatia, Mulc continued, activities from positions of Serbian nationalism have intensified, especially since the end of last year and the beginning of this year. Through the coordinated actions of the exponents of Serbian nationalism in this republic and like-minded people and instigators from outside, the thesis about the genocidal nature of Croatia's people is gradually being pushed onto the public, asserting that the position of Serbs in Croatia is comparable with the position of Serbs in Kosovo, and all this is put in the context of an alleged anti-Serbian policy in Croatia and Yugoslavia. The main intention is to try to use these assertions to start the process of national homogenization in this republic and strengthen the forces of Serbian nationalism.

The recently held protest meeting in Knin, Mulc said, was partly used by some individuals, who have declared themselves to be Serbian nationalists, to present their own stands.

This kind of rise of nationalism, both Croatian and Serbian, carries within itself the danger of open mutual confrontation, which would not spare even the well-intentioned people and a good deal of the misled citizens. This kind of hostile activity should be opposed with all available means. The most effective way would be to publicly unmask this phenomenon and its exponents. We can and must oppose all types of nationalism, but we must do this jointly and everywhere in Yugoslavia, because nationalisms mutually breed, cause, and incite one another. In this respect, we in Croatia have consistently been curbing all attempts to act from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, especially attempts by the exponents of this type of nationalism to link up with Albanian anti-Yugoslav emigrants and the Albanian intelligence service.

Speaking about the further democratization of our society, Mulc mentioned the unfounded accusations claiming that a fairly large number of citizens have been denied travel documents. [passage omitted]

One could say that the report by Vilim Mulc, republican secretary of internal affairs, was routine, except in the Chamber of Communes. Before the discussion was opened, during the delegates' question time, Branko Mikulic asked the competent organs to say whether the money collected for the Stari Trg miners has been distributed and, if not, who had prevented this.

False Reporting

That was enough for delegate Ilija Djukic to ask to speak. He dwelled on the citizens' gathering in Knin and some other communes in Lika and Dalmatia, something that is still being discussed. Djukic firmly claimed that these gatherings had a Yugoslav character and that they were an open reaction to the messages sent from the Cankar Hall and the motion of the Croatian trade union organization to open an account to aid miners of Albanian nationality who found themselves working for the counterrevolution. These meetings in Croatia, Djukic said, can in no way be regarded as some kind of national homogenization of Serbian people, as VJESNIK claimed on 5 March. [passage omitted]

Javorski Clarifies Statement About Tito

AU0404113889 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1-2 Apr 89 p 17

[Letter to the editor by Mihajlo Javorski: "There is No 'Second Tito'"]

[Text] Comrade editor:

With this short letter, I enclose the text of my speech taken from the shorthand report on the session of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, held on 9 March 1989.

Considering that in this context, your newspaper carried the articles published in NIN and NJEDELJNA DALMACIJA, which attributed to me views that I do not hold, I ask you, in the interest of the truth, to publish, in one of the coming issues of your newspaper, either the entire speech or the relevant passages from the enclosed shorthand report, at least points 6, 7, and 8 of my speech. I think it will become obvious that I did not speak about "new Tito" and I did not question the reasons for the existence of a collective SFRY Presidency. My remark referred to the shortcomings of the 1-year term of office in the main organs of the federation.

I believe that Comrade Tito was a great and unrepeatable personality of our recent history, whose importance exceeds the limits and the potentials of our country. Times have changed as well. Now, no person should have as wide an authority and powers.

[Signed] Mihajlo Javorski,
Senjacka Street 14, Belgrade